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INSIDE
EIGHT PAGES
FROM SUNDAY'S
The New York Times
WEEKLY REVIEW

Police probe wife-beating allegations against MK Haim Dayan

DAVID RUDGE
and LIAT COLLINS

POLICE are investigating allegations that Tsomet MK Haim Dayan beat his wife, Rachel, on Saturday, even though she subsequently withdrew her complaint.

The alleged incident came to light after Rachel Dayan went to the police station in the family's hometown, Migdal Ha'emek, on Saturday and filed a complaint that her husband had beat her.

Earlier, she had been treated at the emergency ward of Afula's Ha'emek Hospital for bruises, apparently caused by blows to various parts of her body.

The hospital spokeswoman confirmed that Rachel Dayan had been admitted, treated, and later released, although details of her injuries were not divulged.

According to sources, however, she received treatment for minor blows to parts of her legs, neck, and face. The sources said she was not seriously hurt.

Dayan, 32, told police she had been beaten by her husband, a former policeman, during an argu-



Tsomet MK Haim Dayan (right) ment at their home earlier in the day.

According to the complaint, her husband struck her with his hands during the argument. She also said it was the first time such an incident had occurred.

She went to the same police station yesterday, however, and withdrew the complaint, apparently without going into any details.

Despite the cancellation of the complaint, however, police said the matter would be investigated in accordance with regulations.

(Continued on Page 9)

Milo to privatize TA's water supply

THE Tel Aviv Municipality will offer an international tender to privatize its water supply within the next two months, Mayor Ronni Milo's spokesman said yesterday.

"There are discussions regarding privatization of the water supply system taking place with the government," said Ronni Hassid, adding that he could not give details of the discussion. "We expect there will be a tender within the next two months."

Full story, Page 8



The voyage of the Russian Mars '96 spacecraft, shown here on its four-stage Proton booster blasting off from Baikonur Cosmodrome in Kazakhstan on Saturday, ended in failure yesterday. At the beginning of its 48-million mile, 10-month mission to Mars, an apparent booster rocket problem kept the unmanned craft from leaving Earth's orbit. Story, Page 4.

High Court ruling limits rabbinical courts' authority

EVELYN GORDON

IN a precedent-setting decision, the High Court of Justice ruled yesterday that rabbinical courts do not have the right to impose sanctions on religious Jews who refuse to accept their rulings in civil suits.

This is the most significant challenge to the rabbinical courts' authority since early 1994, when the High Court ordered them to use civil law rather than Halacha to determine property settlements in divorce cases. As such, it raised an outcry from the religious sector.

"In all religious matters which have come before the High Court recently, the 'surprising' split [in the verdicts] has been between religious and secular justices. This shows that the justices rule not according to legal principles but according to their world view."

said MK Avraham Ravitz (UTJ), who added that the religious parties would initiate legislation to correct this change in the status quo. "But this is the first time the High Court has interfered in the lives of the religious community independent of [the demands of the] secular community."

However, as Justice Zvi Tal noted in his dissenting opinion, it is doubtful that the court's ruling will have any practical impact, since the sanctions imposed by the rabbinical courts in these cases — ostracism and excommunication — are implemented not by the state but by the religious community itself. This community is unlikely to stop ostracizing someone because of a High Court decision.

The court was ruling on three

petitions. One was by Yosef Katz, who refused to allow the Jerusalem Rabbinical Court to settle a slander suit against him. The court issued a statement that Katz had refused to submit to its judgment, without imposing sanctions, but Katz said that labeling him as someone who refused a Torah judgment is in itself disgraceful among the religious community.

The second petition, by MK Ran Cohen (Meretz), was due to the Beersheba Rabbinical Court's decision to have a Netivot contractor named Yitzhak Sofer ostracized because of his refusal to allow the court to settle a financial dispute with a client. This meant that religious Jews would not count him in a minyan, educate his children, hire him or give him a Jewish burial.

(Continued on Page 9)

El Al tightening security at its European offices

EL AL is stepping up security for its offices throughout Europe and moving them from street-level showrooms to upper-floor facilities, *The Jerusalem Post* learned yesterday.

The move is apparently in response to a new wave of terror threats against Israeli and Jewish institutions. The company has already moved its London representatives from Regent Street to a building near Oxford Street.

El Al spokesman Nachman Klemman said yesterday he could not comment on security considerations. The new location in London, he said, would enable the company to better serve its customers and to provide better working conditions for its employees. *Haim Shapiro*

Mordechai warns Assad against chemical attack

ARIEH O'SULLIVAN

PLANS for a devastating attack on Syria that could topple the regime of President Hafez Assad would be implemented if Damascus used non-conventional weapons against Israel, Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai said yesterday.

He accused Syria of developing a particularly lethal type of nerve gas with Russia's help, and vowed to retaliate severely if such a weapon were turned on Israel.

"We are not threatening anyone, and certainly not the Syrians," Mordechai said in an interview on Israel Radio, repeating his call for the Syrians to resume peace talks.

"But if someone dares carry out a threat against us, a missile threat, and certainly a threat of chemical weapons, they need to know that we have all the forces and capabilities to reply with a devastating war," Mordechai said.

"If someone dares to use [chemical] weapons of this kind against us, it is clear that we will respond with all means at our disposal and we will inflict a hard blow on Syria, whose regime would probably be at risk. They would do well out to do this and to find other ways to resolve the conflict," Mordechai said.

Speaking to reporters during a visit to the Negev later in the day, Mordechai said *The Sunday Times* of London had quoted him out of context as threatening to topple Assad's rule if a war broke out with Syria.

"I didn't say this. On the contrary. We are looking for every way to reach a dialogue. We were talking of what would happen if [Syria] implemented their threat. I said that if they did, then we have the might to severely harm anyone who strikes us and this blow would obviously put the regime at risk," Mordechai said.

"But we are looking for any way to come to discussions on peace in order to calm the situation in the Middle East and reduce the tensions. We don't need threats. We need levelheadedness, and to sit around the table where we can reach an agreement and make progress toward the future."

"However, I say now as defense minister that if someone implements threats against us, then it is clear we will respond with all means at our disposal. We don't want this, but if someone attacks we will act, as any country would, to defend the state," Mordechai said.

In an interview with *The Sunday Times*, Mordechai revealed that Russian scientists were helping Syria develop lethal nerve gases. These include VX, one of the most toxic nerve agents, said Mordechai in the interview, his first with a Western newspaper.

A minute quantity of VX on exposed skin can kill within seconds. Unlike other nerve gases, VX can persist as a deadly agent

for days or weeks. In his Israel Radio interview yesterday, Mordechai confirmed the report. "I hope that they will never use it, definitely not against us. But we cannot ignore it," Mordechai said.

Mordechai was quoted in *The Sunday Times* as saying the Syrians have "several hundred Scud missiles with the capability of reaching every part of Israel. It is these Scud missiles which would be used to carry the nerve gas in specially adapted warheads to centers of Israeli population," he said.

Defense sources say the Syrian Scud Bs are capable of carrying a 1,000 kilo warhead up to 300 kilometers and the Scud Cs a 770 kilo warhead up to 500 kilometers, thus putting virtually all of Israel under Syrian missile threat. This also includes the nuclear research facility at Dimona in the Negev.

In the radio interview Mordechai hinted that Israel may be willing to discuss a withdrawal from the Golan Heights once the security threat on Israel lessens.

"The Golan Heights are a vital strategic area for the defense of the State of Israel. When the threats change and the situation changes... then we can talk about many things. Everyone can bring to the negotiation table issues they feel are essential. We feel security is essential for us," Mordechai said.

'Independent': Intensive talks under way for Arad deal

DOUGLAS DAVIS
LONDON

INTENSE negotiations appear to be under way between Israel and Hizballah via German intelligence chief Bernd Schmidbauer, for the release of missing IAF aviator Ron Arad.

A report yesterday in London's *Independent on Sunday* said two Lebanese government officials flew to Germany yesterday with Arad's fingerprints, which would be passed on to Israel.

The report said Schmidbauer had already delivered a letter purported

to have been written by Arad, but the Israeli officials insisted on seeing further "signs of life."

"We are full of hope and as always our position is that Ron Arad and the other missing soldiers are alive until proven otherwise," Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai said yesterday.

"We are constantly looking everywhere for anything possible

in order to find out what happened to Ron Arad. We don't have anything for certain. There are things we have read and heard and we are trying to confirm them anyway we can," Mordechai told reporters in Beersheba.

Earlier, the Beirut daily *An-Nahar* reported that Arad would be released soon in exchange for more than 100 Lebanese prisoners held at the South Lebanese Army's Khiam Jail and in Israeli jails.

(Continued on Page 2)

Panel rejects budget cuts in child allowances

EVELYN GORDON

THE Knesset Finance Committee said yesterday that it considers the government's planned cuts in child allowances unacceptable, and sent the entire proposal back to the Finance Ministry with instructions to come up with a better idea.

Though MKs from across the political spectrum have objected to many items in the government's 1997 budget proposal, this is the first time the committee has rejected a major component of the plan. Last week, for instance, the committee discussed another proposal which many coalition MKs dislike — reducing the size of grants given under the Capital Investment Encouragement Law — but did not reject it outright. Instead, it simply decided to postpone the vote.

However, there was no chance that the committee would ever

(Continued on Page 9)

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Court upholds GSS interrogations

THE High Court of Justice yesterday approved several General Security Service investigation techniques of a suspected terrorist, but also imposed a few new restrictions.

Justices Eliezer Goldberg, Mishael Cheshin and Dalia Dornier were ruling on a petition by Khader Mubarak, who has been under interrogation since October 21. According to the GSS, he is a "very senior activist in Hamas's military wing in the Hebron region," who possesses information that could be essential to preventing future terror attacks.

Mubarak's attorney, Andre Rosenthal, argued that the GSS's "normal" methods of interrogation — such as keeping Mubarak crouched in uncomfortable positions for hours on end with his head in a sack and his arms tied tightly behind him, or depriving

EVELYN GORDON

him of sleep — constitute torture. "In the eyes of the state, this is an investigation without the use of physical force," he said. "We don't agree."

Initially, the justices seemed sympathetic to some of these arguments. For instance, they said, the need to keep one interrogatee from seeing others is understandable, but if the man's hands are chained anyway, why is a simple blindfold not sufficient?

Government attorney Shai Nitzan responded that these techniques are used only on a comparative handful of suspects, though it seems like common practice to the justices because these are the only ones who petition the High Court. For these particularly dangerous suspects, he said, the GSS has found that a

simple blindfold is not effective. Sleep deprivation, he added, is simply a consequence of the need to conduct an intensive investigation and get potentially life-saving information as soon as possible.

After listening to the classified evidence, the justices agreed that these methods were justified in Mubarak's case. However, they ruled that the GSS had to ensure that his handcuffs were not so tight as to be painful, and the state also promised not to tie prisoners' hands behind their backs in uncomfortable positions.

Rosenthal said afterwards that despite the small gains he was disappointed with the larger losses. "They gave a decision in principle without a proper hearing," he said. "It shows their total reluctance to deal with the issue."



Prisoners walk in a caged, indoor exercise room at the Palestinian Authority-run Central Gaza Prison yesterday. The inmates, who are doing time for criminal or political offenses, are given two hours a day to exercise, prison authorities told journalists who visited the facility yesterday. (Reuters)

Kabatiya blast could point to new Hamas campaign

JON IMMANUEL

A HALF-METER hole in the ground, two broken windows, a rake halfway up a tree and blood-spattered walls are all that is left of the explosion that killed Mohammed Asaf Khmeil, a known Hamas activist who was constructing, or stumbled on, a bomb.

The difference is crucial, since the explosion could point to a new Hamas bombing campaign, perhaps coordinated with Islamic Jihad. But his relatives have no doubts. "He was killed by a bomb planted by the mukhabarrat (the General Security Services)," said Khmeil's sister.

All the women in his family dress from head to toe in heavy robes, at the insistence of the dead man. Other members of the Khmeil family have been arrested for attacks on IDF soldiers. A cousin on his mother's side, Ahmed Asaf, works in the Palestinian police.

Khmeil, they said, was planting zatar Saturday morning with his 10-year-old son, Qahir, in Kabatiya near Jenin.

He was a family man, 34, and his wife was eight months pregnant. Only a few seconds before the blast, Qahir and Khmeil's sister had been standing by him. He told his son to fetch a jug of water. His sister stood beside the door, and then there was a blast which smashed the windows of the living room and the bedroom. Witnesses said that while his head was smashed his hands were hardly touched indicating that he was not holding the explosives and may have

been digging when he set them off. "Anyway there is a big field outside the house. He would not have played with explosives so close to his home with his family in it," they said.

On the other hand, the dynamite they said he found could not have been an old grenade or land mine. Police still are investigating the cause of the blast.

Meanwhile, information regarding Mohammed Hamdan — being interrogated by the GSS for information concerning Islamic Jihad under physical pressure that is approved by the High Court and known as the "ticking bomb" rules — reveals he has been in jail or exile for 25 months of the past four years.

The 35-year-old Islamic-studies teacher at a high school in Bimnia, near Ramallah, has five children and was arrested by Palestinian police in Ramallah after the spate of suicide bombings in March. He was released last month but re-arrested by the IDF in his hometown of Beyt Sira, which is under Israeli control, said human rights activist Bassem Eid.

He was first arrested in October 1992, deported to Lebanon with 400 other Islamic activists in December, returned in December of the next year, and held until February 1994.

Eid, who opposes the official sanction of physical force condoned by the High Court last week, noted that Hamdan had been under arrest for more than a month, so "the fuse of the 'ticking bomb' must be defective."

Land plot near Efrat source of friction for second week

HERB KEINON

A FIGHT is shaping up between Jews and Palestinians over a piece of land on the outskirts of Efrat, as the civil administration yesterday prevented a group of Palestinians from working land on a bill known as Givat Hazayit.

Efrat activist Josh Adler saw the group of about 15 Palestinians begin their work with two tractors they had brought to the site, and he alerted the IDF.

A civil administration spokesman said that a group of Palestinians from the village of Artas had begun working the land, which is owned by the state. The spokesman said that after the civil administration intervened, the Palestinians

stopped.

Last week, as a Jewish contractor began excavations on the land for a residential project for Efrat, Palestinians from a nearby village protested. The Palestinians received a temporary injunction from the High Court of Justice stopping work until the ownership of the land is clarified.

Another Efrat project that includes some 30 homes and a school, is in the final stages of development on another side of the same hill.

Adler said that Palestinians have never worked the particular piece of land where they went yesterday, and that their action was in all probability a tactical move intended to keep the hill tied up in litigation.

IDF: More territory time, less training for combat troops

ARIEH O'SULLIVAN

COMBAT troops will be training less in the field and patrolling more in the territories due to the renewed demands on the IDF to deploy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, a senior IDF commander said. The modification was decided upon following the recent unrest in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in which hundreds of troops were rushed to the areas to suppress armed Palestinian rioters.

The IDF is also considering reforming the Samaritan brigade, which the Central Command disbanded three months ago for economic reasons.

The IDF is capable of adapting to changing situations and trying to make up for the training soldiers missed out on, Brig-Gen. Yair Naveh, chief infantry and paratrooper officer, was quoted as saying in the latest edition of the IDF's *E'machaneh* weekly.

Naveh said that basic training would not be harmed and that some advanced training would be given to troops deployed on patrol duties.

Redeployment talks resume in Jericho

JON IMMANUEL

TALKS on a Hebron agreement resumed last night in Jericho, accompanied by reports that Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat wanted US mediator Dennis Ross removed from the talks, because he appeared to side with the Israeli position on key points in dispute.

Negotiator Hassan Asfour said that Arafat had rejected an American bridging proposal formulated by Ross; but he denied that Arafat demanded Ross be kept away from the talks.

"This is not true. We have no problem with Mr. Ross. It is not personal, but we refused his proposal," Asfour said.

Arafat's demand to distance Ross from the talks was the main headline in at least one Palestinian newspaper yesterday and indicated at the least that US pressure following the election of President Bill Clinton had not materialized to the Palestinians' satisfaction.

Chief Israeli negotiator Dan Shomroni said he does not expect agreement this week.

"The main issue in dispute still concerns hot pursuit. Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai said on Israel Radio yesterday that Israel is demanding 'freedom of



action" in the 80% of the city to be under Palestinian rule, a demand rejected by Palestinians, who accept only joint action by mobile units in that area.

The second issue is the reopening of Shuhada Street, the main artery through the Jewish quarter which Israel has agreed to reopen to Palestinian business and through-traffic in stages "in accordance with security considerations." Arafat demands a timetable for the reopening.

The two sides, led by Dore Gold and Abu Mazen, are to draw up a letter of assurances. This is being delayed by a Palestinian demand for "reciprocity" by Palestinians in the observance of the Oslo Accords before Israel commits itself to further agreements.

Harel meets with Arafat in Gaza

LIAT COLLINS

MK Yehuda Harel (Third Way) accepted Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat's invitation to meet with him and PA Planning and International Cooperation Minister Nabil Shaath in Gaza yesterday and told them there is no reason to delay signing the Hebron agreement.

Harel said he had "coveyed the message that it is more important to finish the agreement quickly than to get bogged down in the details. It is essential to finish it this week."

Harel said Arafat described a situation of severe pressures because of economic frustration and fear that Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu will not continue with the redeployment elsewhere in the West Bank after the Hebron issue has been solved. He said he had told Arafat that a government led by Shimon Peres would have failed to pull out from Hebron because it would not have had the necessary support in the Knesset.

"I told Arafat that he had no choice but to deal with Bibi

[Netanyahu] because he is the one who has the support behind him, just as we discovered that we had no choice but to speak to Arafat," he said.

Harel said the only thing that Arafat's plan has in common with the Third Way's views of the final arrangement is that neither wants to see Israel as an occupying force. Harel stressed the need for national consensus in Israel and told Arafat he favors a national unity government.

Harel said they did not discuss the question of the Golan Heights.

"I don't think he is our partner for such discussions. For that we need to talk to [Syrian President Hafez] Assad, not Arafat," Harel said.

MK Zvi Heedol (National Religious Party) criticized Harel for the meeting, saying, "Anyone who volunteers to hand over Hebron to the untrustworthy Arafat will find it difficult to oppose banding over Gama [on the Golan Heights] to Assad, who makes a point of booring agreements."

Kleiner petitions Court to require PM to get cabinet approval for Hebron agreement

EVELYN GORDON

MK Michael Kleiner (Geshet) petitioned the High Court of Justice yesterday against Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's alleged plan to initial the redeployment agreement on Hebron before bringing it to the cabinet for approval.

Kleiner's attorney, Ilan Bombach, argued that this would exceed the mandates of an August 30 cabinet decision, which set up a three-member negotiating team composed of Netanyahu, Foreign Minister David Levy and Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai. According to this decision, the three ministers would conduct the negotiations and then bring the agreement to the cabinet for approval. However, the decision said nothing about letting the negotiating team initial the agreement.

According to previous court rulings, the petition argued, a minister or ministers authorized by the cabinet to do a certain task cannot exceed the letter of his mandate. In this case, this means the negotiating team cannot initial the agreement, it said.

This is especially true in light of the new Basic Law: The Government, the petition said. Section 41(a) of this law specifically forbids the cabinet to del-

egate certain powers to any subset of itself, the petition said, so the cabinet could not legally have authorized the three-man team to initial the agreement in its place even if it wanted to do so.

Netanyahu's refusal to update the cabinet on the negotiations or show it the draft agreement, despite the cabinet's demands that he do so, is also a blatant overstepping of his mandate from the cabinet, argued the petition, as the cabinet certainly did not authorize the negotiating team to keep it in the dark.

Finally, the petition said, forcing the cabinet to vote on the agreement only after it is initialled ties the cabinet's hands, as it prevents the cabinet from making any changes to the agreement. This is not proper government procedure, the petition said.

The petition also attacked Netanyahu's alleged intention, as reported to the press, to attach a letter to the Hebron agreement committing the government to further redeployments in the territories. Submitting such a letter without cabinet approval would be illegal for the same reasons as initialling the agreement without cabinet approval, it said.

Senior police appointments, new prisons head announced

BILL HUTMAN

A SERIES of senior police appointments were announced last night, following a meeting in Jerusalem between Internal Security Minister Avigdor Kahalani and Inspector General Assaf Hefetz, that ended months of speculation in the force.

Cmdr. Amos Azani, who presently serves as Northern District police chief, was named the new head of the Prisons Authority.

Cmdr. Avi Cohen is to become head of the new intelligence department at national police headquarters.

Alec Ron, who now heads the Judea and Samaria Police District, is to replace Azani in the Northern District.

Ze'ev Evan-Hen is to move from the internal security minister's operations headquarters to the top post in the Central District.

Sblomi Aharooiski was

named head of the Tel Aviv District.

Ron apparently is to be replaced by Cmdr. Ya'acov Ganot, but the move was not included in last night's announcement because of the pending High Court decision concerning allegations of bribetaking by Ganot, police sources said. The bribe allegations against Ganot already have been rejected by a lower court.

The police spokesman said the appointments would become effective next month, including the earlier appointment of Gabi Last who was named deputy inspector-general.

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 of Ra'anana.

Our dear
YVONNE MAIERSDORF
 passed away in Brussels
 on November 16, 1996.
 Georige Arazi and family

(Continued from Page 1)
 Those held in Israel include Abdel Karim Obeid, a Hizbullah cleric captured by Israeli commandos in 1989, and Mustafa Dirani, who is said to have headed the Lebanese Shi'ite group which held Arad for some time and who was captured in 1994.

The Beirut paper quoted Lebanese security sources as saying Schmidbauer met Hizbullah spiritual leader Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah last month and "received Hizbullah's conditions for seriously seeking Arad's whereabouts and settling the issue definitively."

They said Schmidbauer would return to Beirut after conveying Hizbullah's terms to Israel.

The sources also confirmed that the Iranians had become a party to the issue and were seeking information about the fate of four Iranian diplomats who were allegedly kidnapped by Lebanese Christian forces in 1982.

There is speculation that, as part

of the deal, the Syrians are demanding an Israeli withdrawal from south Lebanon.

In July, Schmidbauer brokered an exchange of bodies and prisoners between Hizbullah and Israel which resulted in the return of the remains of Yosef Fink and Rahamim Alsheikh, two IDF soldiers who were kidnapped and murdered in the security zone in February 1986. Sources in London said that the Germans were anxious to succeed in freeing Arad as proof to Washington that the European policy of "critical dialogue" with Iran is working.

At the same time, they say, both Iran and Syria are seeking to demonstrate flexibility to the recently reelected Clinton administration.

Iran wants to ameliorate economic pressure and pacify an increasingly hostile US Congress, while Syria is anxious to demon-

strate to a new secretary of state that it is a serious player and should be removed from the State Department's list of terror sponsors.

The recent upsurge in Hizbullah attacks in the security zone, which has claimed the lives of 24 IDF soldiers so far this year, is intended to raise the political price of Israel's continued presence in south Lebanon.

Arad was captured in October 1986 after he and his pilot bailed out of their nonfunctioning Phantom jet over south Lebanon. The pilot escaped by holding onto the skids of an IAF rescue helicopter, but Arad was captured just seconds before he could reach the helicopter.

Hizbullah declined to comment yesterday on the report about Arad. "We do not have anything to say on this subject," a Hizbullah spokesman told Reuters by telephone.

Arieh O'Sullivan contributed to this report.

New diet protein may lead to diabetes

JUDY SIEGEL

LEPTIN, the much-heralded protein believed by some to be the great hope of dieters after it was discovered to reduce obesity in mice, has been found by Weizmann Institute researchers to be a possible cause of type II diabetes.

According to a study published in yesterday's issue of *Science*, high levels of leptin disrupt some of the activities of insulin, the hormone that controls blood-sugar levels. Since obese people — unlike the genetically obese mice that received so much publicity — are known to have high leptin levels in their blood, this finding may explain why overweight people have a tendency to develop type II (adult-onset) diabetes. It may also lead to the development of new treatments for this most common type of diabetes, which strikes mostly overweight people over the age of 40.

The research, led by Prof. Menachem Rubinstein of the molecular genetics department, suggests that if leptin is developed into a weight-loss drug, it should be used with caution, because it may cause the patient to develop diabetes-related symptoms.

"We have shown that excessive leptin leads to reduced activity by insulin," says Rubinstein. "All the evidence now points to the probability that excessive leptin may be one of the causes of type II diabetes, although it is probably not the only cause. More studies are needed to examine the link between excess leptin and diabetes and to determine whether anything can be done about it."

Leptin, which is produced in the fat cells, raises body temperature and lowers food intake. The rights to the substance were purchased from Rockefeller University in New York by the Amgen Corporation.

Leptin was first identified two years ago by scientists who found that it was absent in genetically obese mice and that daily leptin injections caused the rodents to eat less and lose weight. However, further studies found that injecting leptin works mainly on obese mice with a genetic defect that results in an absence of leptin. Genetically normal mice, as well as obese humans, actually have too-high levels of leptin.

Working in the lab with cells derived from human livers and using a quantity similar to that present in the blood of obese people, Rubinstein and colleagues Dr. Batya Cohen and Dr. Daniela Novick found that while leptin does not affect insulin's conversion of glucose into glycogen and fat, it does significantly suppress its ability to slow down gluconeogenesis, in which unused stored fat is turned back into glucose until it is needed. This can cause raised blood-sugar levels, the researchers found.



Bar-Ilan University students burn tires yesterday during a strike to protest what they called the university's 'disrespectful attitude towards students and its attempts to interfere in the student association's activities.' Association representatives said most students stayed away from classes, but university officials said most students ignored the strike. (Tom O'Sullivan/Israel Sun)

Yael Dayan: Prosecute any wife-beating MK

LIAT COLLINS

MK Yael Dayan (Labor), who chairs the Knesset Committee on the Status of Women, is calling for charges to be pressed against MK Haim Dayan (Izmer) for allegedly beating his wife, Rachel, even though his wife yesterday withdrew her police complaint against him.

MK Dayan noted the police are required to investigate complaints of family violence even if the complainant — in most cases the wife — cancels the police complaint. She said the committee had discussed the issue in the past, because of the number of women who withdrew charges.

"Usually the reasons for withdrawing the charges are for fear of physical revenge; for the sake of the children; for fear of the embarrassment; or because the husband is the major wage earner," she said.

"However, today fewer and fewer women are retracting the charges and neither the police nor the State Attorney's Office encourage it. Women are more aware of their rights and also, in the case of physical threat, they can get a court order banning the violent partner from coming near them," Yael Dayan said.

She noted that women whose partners are famous face particular problems, as in the case of Hebrew University Prof. Adi Zernah, whose wife refused to press charges of alleged violence after the media exposure of the story in the spring of 1995.

"In such cases the woman is punished twice, once by the partner and once in the press," said Dayan. "I hope that in the case of Haim Dayan's wife, she will not let herself be intimidated and will press charges herself. Even if she does not, the attorney-general should ask for Dayan's parliamentary immunity to be lifted in order to face charges. I don't want to see him become the underdog within a week with people saying his wife obviously deserved it."

Yael Dayan said she considers the case of Haim Dayan particularly serious, because he is not only an MK who sits on the Knesset Labor and Social Affairs Committee — which discusses the issue of domestic violence — but he is also a former police officer. "Any way you look at it, he should be setting an example," she said.

Spouse-beating data

- 10 percent of all married women have been beaten by their spouses. In 1995, an estimated 200,000 married women were beaten.
 - Seven percent of these women are beaten consistently and systematically.
 - Each year, 40,000 women are brought to hospital emergency wards because of beatings.
 - Every year, police receive 9,000 complaints of beating by spouses.
 - 30,000 women appealed to Na'amat, the Histadrut women's organization, for help between 1984 and 1994. In the first 10 months of 1994, 1,200 women in Jerusalem appealed for help.
 - Among the 1,200 women, 46% were aged 35-45 and 35% aged 36-45 and 83% of all the victims had small children.
- Source: Israel Women's Network

Man gets 12 years for torturing wife

THE Tel Aviv District Court yesterday sentenced a local man to 12 years' imprisonment for torturing his wife.

The court found that Oktai Abramov, a recent immigrant from Azerbaijan, had, among other charges, smacked a fork into his wife's body, cut her repeatedly

with a knife, bit her, poured boiling water on her, banged her by a rope tied around her neck until she nearly choked to death and kept her imprisoned in her room for seven days without food or water.

In passing sentence, Judge Saviova Rotlevy noted that

"many times [she] had wondered whether the suspect before her was a person with human feelings or a monster dressed like a man."

Abramov had committed all of the crimes against his wife in the presence of their two sons, aged nine and 10. (Tom)

Treasury urges Maccabi to pay NIS 220m. gov't hospital debt

JUDY SIEGEL

THE Finance Ministry yesterday called on Kupat Holim Maccabi to pay its accumulated debts of NIS 220 million to the government hospitals, because the "delayed transfer of funds was causing them financial distress."

The ministry spokesman, in an unusual statement, said that Maccabi has fallen way behind in payments for medical services received by its members. It owes NIS 105m. for this year, and has still not paid NIS 115m. for 1995. Government hospital workers' salaries are paid by the state (about 70% of a hospital's budget), but a backlog in health fund payments can cause severe disruptions in the purchase of drugs and equipment.

According to the Treasury, Maccabi — the second largest health fund — is the only one of

the four to refuse to sign a recovery agreement. Former Maccabi director-general Rafi Rotter had agreed in principle to the accord, which would condition government support on dismissals and reduced expenditure. However, he resigned after being convicted by a court for financial wrongdoing and the new director-general, Shabtai Shavit, has not signed.

If Maccabi does not make good on its debts, the government hospitals (and those owned by Kupat Holim Clalit and voluntary organizations as well) will suffer, and this includes treatment given to Maccabi members, the spokesman said. Maccabi lost money because its membership is largely young and healthy, and elderly members

entire health funds to several times higher allocations per capita from health taxes.

Asked to comment, Maccabi spokeswoman Sarit Greenberg said that the national health insurance system has caused the health fund to lose NIS 400m. Maccabi cut salaries by three percent and added an extra hour of work per week. It also cut payments to suppliers and independent doctors by 10 percent.

The government, she said, promised to cover NIS 170m. of the deficit but has not yet done so. The Treasury "tried to force Maccabi into a recovery agreement, but its terms were unacceptable to the health fund. The Health Ministry agreed with Maccabi that it should not have to sign the accord without additional funds to cover the deficit for 1996."

Israel holds off further aid to Hutus for now

BATSHEVA TSUR, LIAT COLLINS, and MARILYN HENRY

ISRAEL is interested in sending more humanitarian aid to the Hutu refugees, but is taking a wait-and-see attitude until the situation on the Rwanda-Zaire border makes this possible, the Foreign Ministry announced.

The special ministry committee which has been assessing the situation over the past few days convened again yesterday, the ministry spokesman said, but failed to make a decision. No concrete steps could be taken, because of the nature of the situation in the area, particularly the huge flood of people returning to Rwanda from where they fled two years ago, the spokesman said.

Israel would like to join in the international efforts which are being organized through the auspices of the UN to bring relief to the hundreds of thousands of starving and sick refugees, he added. These efforts have likewise been stalled.

Meretz leader Yossi Sarid expressed disappointment with the Foreign Ministry's decision not to immediately send a humanitarian rescue mission to Rwanda.

"There is nothing to wait and see." We have already seen the horrors in all their forms. The Israeli government should have by now decided to send a large delegation of doctors and nurses to work in a field hospital, be preparing it, and be ready to send it at the first opportunity. That's what we did two years

ago and that's what we should do now. In its 'wait and see' policy, Israel joins a long and undistinguished list of countries which show an incomprehensible lack of feeling," Sarid said.

National Religious Party Secretary General Zvulun Orlev also sent a letter to Foreign Minister David Levy calling on him to send humanitarian aid to the region.

Meanwhile, the Israeli Embassy in Kinshasa has used a preliminary sum of \$30,000 dispatched from the Foreign Ministry to buy medicines and distribute them where possible. The additional Israeli aid is expected to take the form of medical relief, particularly field hospitals.

The Joint Distribution Committee is dispatching a three-member medical team from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to Kigoma, Tanzania, to assist refugees flooding the area from both Zaire and Burundi, according to Gideon Taylor, a JDC official in New York. As of Friday, there were some 60,000 refugees, many with gunshot wounds, housed in a soccer stadium in the center of the town.

The Joint team, headed by Dr. Rick Hodess, will be working with the International Rescue Committee, which has one doctor at the Kigoma field. This is the second time in two years that a JDC medical team has been sent to assist refugees in the region.

Norwegian PM to address WJC executive

BATSHEVA TSUR

NORWAY'S prime minister, Thorbjorn Jagland, will attend the opening of the executive meeting of the World Jewish Congress in Oslo next Monday. The meeting will address the restitution of Jewish property confiscated during the Holocaust in Norway and several west European countries.

WJC President Edgar Bronfman and Secretary-General Yisrael Singer will report on the latest negotiations with the Swiss government and heads of Swiss banks concerning Jewish bank accounts and assets, as well as monies deposited by the Nazis in Swiss banks.

The conference will also receive an update from Oluf Skarpmo, head of the committee the Norwegian Justice Ministry appointed to inquire into confiscation of Jewish properties in Norway during World War II.

Norway's foreign minister also will address the meeting.

The issue of Jewish property in Norway arose following several items in the Norwegian media and an ensuing discussion in the Storting, Norway's parliament. Following the publication by the WJC of a report on this issue, Norway appointed the expert committee of inquiry.

The Norwegian government has declared that it will not rest until the matter is settled, describing it as an issue of both moral and political importance.

The discussions also will be attended by heads of the World Organization for the Restitution of Jewish Property and 100 Jewish communal leaders from around the world.

Amnesty to take up Federman's cause

HERB KEINON

AMNESTY International will take up the cause of former Kach spokesman Noam Federman, currently under two months' administrative detention, Federman's wife Elisheva said yesterday.

Elisheva Federman said that a representative from the organization's London office called her, asked for details about the case, and promised to become involved.

Federman was placed in administrative detention last week, and is currently staging a hunger strike at the Ashmote Prison. He collapsed on Friday and, according to Elisheva, was given four intravenous infusions.

Elisheva Federman met with OC Central Command Mag. Gen. Uzi Dayan yesterday, in an attempt to get her husband's prison conditions improved. "He did not promise anything," she said.

Federman's arrest was widely interpreted as the first of a number of administrative detentions of Jewish extremists likely to take place before the Hebron redeployment.

Meanwhile, the police yesterday detained for questioning another former Kach activist, Bezion Gopstein, while he was attending a protest on Federman's behalf in Jerusalem. Gopstein was placed under administrative detention for six months in 1994, following the Baruch Goldstein massacre.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA THE ISRAEL ASSOCIATION FOR CANADIAN STUDIES invite applications for the 1997

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The deadline for the submission of applications is December 31, 1996.

The screening of candidates will be done by an academic committee of the Israel Association for Canadian Studies in conjunction with the Canadian Embassy. The final decision will be taken by the international council for Canadian Studies in Ottawa.

Guidelines, applications forms and further information can be obtained at the Canadian Embassy, 220 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv, Tel: 03-527-2929 Ext. 3307. Fax: No. 03-527-2236.

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Refugee influx to Rwanda may end need for UN force

Russian Mars mission doomed

GISENYI, Rwanda - Thousands more weary Hutu refugees flooded into Rwanda from Zaire yesterday for the third straight day, overwhelming aid workers and throwing a question mark over the future of a planned UN force.

As night fell on the remote border in Central Africa, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said some 400,000 had now crossed back into the land they fled in 1994 fearing reprisals as a victorious Tutsi-led rebel movement took power.

"There are 400,000 on this side since this movement started. We could have a total movement of 500,000," UNHCR spokesman Mats Nyberg told a press conference at Gisenyi on the Rwanda-Zaire border.

He said another 100,000 were still moving towards the border from east Zaire. Witnesses said the latest arrivals were the weakest and sicker than those in the first wave, which started on Friday after Zairean rebels broke the hold of Hutu gunmen on refugee camps last week.

The human tide moving back into Rwanda led the international community to hint it could drop or radically alter plans to send a Canadian-led multinational force to the Great Lakes region.

Rwanda said the force, approved by the UN Security Council to deliver food to hundreds of thousands of refugees stranded by the four-week rebellion in eastern Zaire, is no longer needed.

US Defence Secretary William Perry hinted Washington might agree, saying no final decision on allowing US troops to participate had yet been taken.

"We have made a decision to do the planning and pre-positioning. We have about 2,000 people and airplanes ready to provide logistics," he said on NBC Television's *Meet the Press* program.

But he appeared less firmly fixed on the need for US troops than appeared to be the case last week, before the stream of tens of thousands of refugees began heading home to Rwanda, saying at



Rwandan Hutu refugees pass by a dead Zairean soldier near the camp of Sake yesterday. Hundreds of thousands of refugees fled the Mugunga and Sake refugee camps Thursday to return to Rwanda after having been in Zaire for more than two years. (Reuters)

one point: "We are not the Salvation Army."

A team of 40 US military planners is in Zaire doing advance work on any US deployment of troops. Diplomats in Kigali said their findings were "negative."

Clinton last week agreed to send up to 5,000 troops to the region to help up to one million refugees facing death and starvation.

South Africa's Deputy President Thabo Mbeki said yesterday that

countries sending troops to eastern Zaire would meet in Germany on Wednesday to review the mission and discuss whether its mandate and size should be changed.

But Mbeki said at the World Food summit in Rome: "We do not need the sort of numbers [of troops] that have been spoken about."

With aid workers stretched to breaking point by the exodus, the UN insists the force is still needed.

It also points to the existence of at least 500,000 other refugees in

the Bukavu area of eastern Zaire on the other side of Lake Kivu and the unknown plight of thousands of displaced Zaireans.

Goma, on the Zairean side of the border, was still packed with refugees late yesterday, many lying virtually helpless on the side of the road.

Smoke from fires filled the air as thousands of refugees cooked what could be their last meal in Zaire. Aid agencies have supplies of food nearby, but are struggling

against insuperable odds to distribute them to the most needy.

Workers have given up trying to register the refugees and hope they will return quickly to their villages and replant their fields.

The Rwandan government has pledged their right to do this, but doubts persist over their likely reception from former Tutsi neighbors, many of whom have been joined by other Tutsis returning from long years of exile. (Reuters)

MOSCOW (Reuters) - Russia's hopes of following the United States with a mission to Mars were dashed yesterday when its space probe ran into trouble hours after liftoff.

Officials said they had lost contact with the \$64 million rocket, which failed to break out of the Earth's orbit.

Most of it was expected to re-enter the atmosphere and burn up, although some parts - possibly including reinforced canisters of deadly plutonium - could fall to earth. "The specialists are still working...but it's probably too late," said Vladimir Ananyev, a spokesman for the Russian Space Agency.

An official at the Space Communication Center in Crimea later told journalists the probe, which had a booster problem, was not likely to last long.

"It will probably soon enter the Earth's atmosphere and cease to exist," Interfax news agency quoted Vladimir Molodtsov, deputy flight manager and head of the control team, as saying.

Russian commercial television channel NTV said parts of the probe could fall to earth and the rocket had four thermoelectric generators fueled by radioactive plutonium. Space officials were not immediately available to comment.

A nuclear scientist told Reuters such plutonium was highly carcinogenic, but was stored in canisters designed to withstand the shock of re-entering the atmosphere and hitting the ground.

The probe could spend a maximum of 30 days orbiting Earth, and another official said the team would try to track it.

"We will carry on looking for it for days," flight manager Konstantin Sukhanov told Reuters by telephone from the center.

The six-ton probe lifted off from Kazakhstan's Baikonur space center on Saturday at 11:48 p.m. Moscow time. It had been due to reach Mars on September 12, 1997.

Ekho Moskovy radio suggested underfunding of the project might be to blame for the disaster. Russia's Mars-96 mission was launched two years behind schedule due to cash shortages in the hard-pressed space sector.

Iraq moves to improve relations with Egypt

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - Iraq is moving to upgrade relations with Egypt, naming an ambassador to head its office in Cairo, Arab diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The two countries severed diplomatic relations at the start of the Gulf War in which Egypt sent troops to join the US-led coalition that threw Iraqi soldiers out of Kuwait.

Egypt and Iraq maintain small consular sections in each other's capitals. Egypt's consulate is headed by an ambassador while Baghdad's has been led by a consul.

Iraq has asked Egypt to approve

Taha al-Basri as its new top diplomat in Cairo with the rank of ambassador, the sources said.

The appointment reflects Iraq's desire to upgrade ties with Egypt and build closer relations with its media and cultural circles, diplomats said.

Al-Basri headed the Iraqi News Agency and editor-in-chief of the government newspaper *al-Jumhuriya* before he was named ambassador to Argentina in 1986.

Last month he was relieved of his post as editor-in-chief of *al-Thawra*, the ruling Baath party's official organ.

Iranian protesters hurl eggs at German Embassy

TEHRAN - Hundreds of demonstrators pelted the German Embassy with rotten tomatoes and eggs yesterday following German allegations that Iranian leaders were involved in the September 1992 assassination of four dissidents in a Berlin restaurant.

"An insult to our nation," the crowd chanted.

Security forces repelled several attempts by angry protesters to surge through their lines around the compound. They apparently made no arrests.

The demonstration was organized by the Islamic Propagation Organization, a state-run group responsible for promoting Islamic values.

The students, chanting "Death to fascist Germany" and "Death to pro-America Germany," had marched from the mosque at Teheran University after midday prayers.

On Friday, German prosecutors recommended that Kazem Darabi, an alleged member of Iranian Intelligence, and a Lebanese suspect be sentenced to life in prison for the dissidents' murder. They recommended prison sentences ranging from 5 years to 11 years for three other defendants being tried as accomplices.

German prosecutors have accused Iran's leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, and President Hashemi Rafsanjani of complicity in the murders. In March, German prosecutors issued an arrest warrant for Iran's intelligence chief, Ali Fallahian, on charges he ordered the assassinations.

Teheran has denied any role in the killings and protested last week to Bonn over the charges. It has threatened to take legal action against Bonn for the accusations.

The accusations unleashed a storm of protests in Iran, with newspapers calling on authorities to sever ties with Germany. Germany is Iran's largest Western trading partner, with bilateral trade exceeding \$1.5 billion per year.

Iran's parliament speaker, Ali Akbar Nateq-Nouri, said in comments published yesterday that the legislature was looking to hold an emergency session to decide on a response to Germany.

"We had drawn a red line, which the Germans have now crossed," the Farsi-language *Abbar* daily quoted him as saying.

On Saturday, the pro-government *Teheran Times* daily predicted that "in the days to come Tehran will be a scene of angry demonstrations

Chavalit claims victory in Thai election

Moldova, Macedonia, Romania, Czech Republic also hold polls

FORMER army commander Chavalit Yongchaiyudh led his New Aspiration Party to apparent victory in yesterday's general election, giving him the long-sought opportunity to become Thailand's prime minister.

"We have already won now, but as to how we will set up a new coalition, we will have to wait and see," said Chavalit, 64, at a news conference seven hours after the poll closed at 3 p.m.

Some 2,310 candidates from 13 parties were contending for 393 seats in the lower house of Parliament. The New Aspiration Party was leading in 125 races and the Democrats in 123, according to late unofficial results tabulated by a network formed by two television channels, *The Nation* newspaper and a bank.

Chavalit was joined at his news conference in Bangkok by members of four other parties with

which he expected to form a government. Together they are claiming to have won 202 seats.

An hour before Chavalit claimed victory, Democrat leader Chuan Leekpai conceded that he had failed in his bid to become prime minister again. He held the post from 1992-95.

Moldova chooses between East and West

Muddled Moldovan voters cast ballots yesterday in a tight presidential race that could redefine their post-Soviet place between Russia and Romania.

Many of the 2.4 million eligible voters were undecided going into the vote, this tiny former Soviet republic's first multi-candidate presidential election. Preliminary results are expected today.

One of the nine candidates running must 50 percent of the vote to win outright, otherwise the two

top vote-getters will face each other in a runoff expected December 1.

Most voters were choosing between pro-Romanian incumbent Mircea Stoenescu, pro-Moscow Prime Minister Andrei Sangheli, and moderate parliament speaker Petru Lucinschi. All three were once Communist Party bosses.

Success for Sangheli or Lucinschi would mean an eastward shift in Moldovan policy. They have promised to restore some Soviet ties that many voters feel were severed too abruptly after the 1991 collapse of the Soviet Union.

First Macedonia municipal elections since independence

Macedonia's voters chose local governments yesterday in a poll seen as a tussle between the ruling

alliance of former Communists and their nationalist challengers.

The municipal elections are the first on the local level since Macedonia, led by President Kiro Gligorov, won independence from former Yugoslavia in 1992 - the only republic to do so without bloodshed.

Gligorov's ruling Social Democrats, renamed Communists, are expected to win most of the 124 local authorities, including the capital Skopje, against three nationalist parties that formed a coalition for the election.

Romania presidential election too close to call

Romanians voted on yesterday in a close run-off contest that could end President Iuliu Iliescu's seven years in power and symbolically finish the 1989 anti-communist revolt.

Iliescu, a senior official under dictator Nicolae Ceausescu, is running neck-and-neck with Emil Constantinescu, an academic who held no office under communism.

Voters gave Iliescu a small lead over Constantinescu in the first round, but threw his leftist party out of government for the first

time since the bloody 1989 overthrow of Ceausescu.

The opposition says leftists hijacked the 1989 revolution to seize power. They say the election can end Romania's status as the one Eastern European country where anti-communists have not held power and finally improve the country's image abroad. Official results will trickle in today.

Czechs' Klaus seen a winner, but race not over yet

Czech Premier Vaclav Klaus emerged a winner in the first round of elections for a new senate over the weekend, but a stronger turnout could weaken his showing in next weekend's decisive runoffs.

Klaus's center-right Civic Democratic Party won three seats outright in voting Friday and Saturday, and is favored in runoffs in 74 out of 77 districts remaining.

One Senate seat was won by the Christian Democrats, allies in Klaus's coalition government.

Klaus's main rivals, the opposition Social Democrats, carried no districts, made the second round in only 48 and often trailed by large margins.

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Bids should be submitted in a sealed envelope, and be placed in Tenders Box No. 1, in the Pal-Yam building, Haifa (address as above) by the last date for submitting bids, as stated above.

No undertaking is given to accept the lowest or any bid.

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Suicide threats, race rows upstage Miss World event

BOMBAY (Reuters) - Suicide threats by traditionalist women's groups, race rows with the media and a protest march by 800 communists upstaged the Miss World beauty pageant into a farce yesterday.

A women's activist group is threatening to upstage the crowning moment in Bangalore on Saturday by infiltrating the crowd, taking cyanide and setting their silk saris alight in front of an expected television audience of two billion.

The Mahila Jagran Samiti (Forum to Awaken Women) is holding its threat of suicides in abeyance while a court rules on a move to ban the show, which is being staged in India for the first time although Indian women have won the title twice.

A decision is expected today. Previous attempts to block Miss World through the courts have failed.

One man died by self-immolation on Thursday in a protest against India hosting the beauty contest. The suicide sent shudders through the Miss World camp at the luxury Windsor Manor hotel in Bangalore.

To add to the controversy dogging this year's Miss World, the African contingent among the competitors say the media is shunning them because they are black. "I didn't expect this kind of discrimination in India. I am really disappointed," Shose Akaro of Tanzania told Reuters at the weekend.

Morality takes the high ground

FILM REVIEW

ADINA HOFFMAN

THE SPITFIRE GRILL

Written and directed by Lee David Zlotoff. Hebrew title: *Spitfire Grill*. English dialogue, Hebrew subtitles. Parental guidance suggested.

With Alison Elliott, Ellen Burstyn, Marcia Gay Harden and Will Patton

THE tear-jerking tale of a young woman's attempts to start life afresh in a small Maine town after her release from jail. *The Spitfire Grill* isn't subtle, but it is effective in a cloying, predictable way.

This is the kind of movie that one fights to resist — resenting writer-director Lee David Zlotoff for his shameless reliance on a host of over-the-top symbols, grating one's teeth at the uplifting soundtrack, and ruining every minute of Ellen Burstyn's generic curmudgeon-with-a-heart-of-gold performance as the older woman who reluctantly takes in and learns to trust the former prisoner.

At a certain point, though, it seems best to either give in to the folksy charms of the film or walk out in the middle. Produced by Gregory Productions, a Roman Catholic charitable organization that "exists to promote Judeo-Christian values, especially reverence for God," according to a recent article in the *New York Times*, the picture has a clear moral agenda.

But it's also a skillfully made bit of crowd-pleasing hokum that wins us fairly, with a good old-fashioned storyline, a bit of wry humor, and several fine performances, strongest among them that of Alison Elliott, the sharp-jawed actress who plays the lead.

Perchance "Percy" Talbott claims she's from Ohio, yet she speaks in the tough, clipped drawl of rural Appalachia. (The origin of her accent is just one of the many mysteries which will be solved by the film's end.) After her release from the state penitentiary, she arrives in Gilead, a pretty little hamlet whose most striking feature, apart from its biblical name, is the tall white church spire that pokes high above the rest of the handsome clapboard buildings. She finds the townspeople



A love of nature helps the rehabilitation of 'Percy' Talbott (Alison Elliott).

extremely wary. Not only is Percy a stranger, she's a stranger with a criminal past and, after all, this is Maine, not a place known for the instantaneous back-slapping embrace of outsiders by the native population.

It soon becomes clear, however, that this stereotypical cold-weather reserve is just part of the movie's grand redemptive scheme. As Percy the ex-coo works to rehabilitate herself, the locals begin to warm to her and to speak in complete sentences. And

she, for her part, wipes the scowl off her face and learns to sling hash with a smile at the Spitfire Grill, the homey diner run by Hannah (Burstyn), a widowed old-timer who walks with a cane and drops the r's from all of her words. Percy also befriends a sweet, dim-witted local woman (Marcia Gay Harden), and the two help Hannah concoct a scheme to sell the grill, as she has longed to do for years.

Goopy sentiment aside, the biggest problem with *Spitfire* is

that Percy's redemption is a foregone conclusion from the very first frames, and that any character who even faintly doubts the perfect purity of her motives is deemed a bad guy. Not only is Percy a kind person, she's a voracious reader, chaste, and a nature lover. The sight of waterfalls and pine forests makes her weepy. In one of the film's more explicitly religious scenes, she sits and sings "There is a balm in Gilead..." to the pristine New England hills, and presumably to any audience

members who haven't yet grasped the tautological symbolic equatio whereby Gilead equals Gilead and healing equals healing.

The emphasis on Percy's angelic qualities only warns us that something awful is about to befall her and, as it turns out, the script. And indeed the last half hour of *The Spitfire Grill* is hard on the haunches. Then again, the movie's first part is genuinely likable and, in its spirit of forgiveness, one suffers the fall from cinematic grace.

NEWS OF THE MUSE

Three tenors lend their voices

Maybe last night's event will persuade local industry that arts sponsorship is worthwhile. Gila Almagor, Tuvia Tsafir, mime Hanoeh Rosenne and our own Three Tenors, Gabi Sadeh, Dudu Fisher and Yevgeny Shapovalev, among others, lent their talents to the 75th birthday celebration of the Israel Manufacturers' Association at the Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv. *Helen Kaye*

New music library in Tel Aviv

The Felicia Blumental Music Center and Library will officially open its doors November 21. The \$2 million building replaces the old library on Bialik Street. Improvements include a 110-seat auditorium and some 20 listening rooms.

The library houses thousands of manuscripts, a record and CD collection as well as a reference and lending library. Polish-born Blumental was a respected pianist and recording artist. Many composers wrote works for her including Villa-Lobos and Krzysztof Penderecki. *Helen Kaye*

Hollywood's 101 hottest names

Entertainment Weekly recently published its list of the 101 most influential people in entertainment, and communications mogul Rupert Murdoch is top of the heap. Murdoch, who owns Twentieth Century Fox, Fox TV, publishers Harper-Collins and News Corp., topped last year's leader Michael Eisner from the top spot.

Disney's Eisner came in second, with Time-Warner chairman Gerald Levin third and CNN's Ted Turner in fourth place. The top-ranked actor, for the third year running, was Tom Hanks, who came in 15th. Stars who made the list for the first time included actor John Travolta (45th), actress and talkshow host Rosie O'Donnell (84th) and *ER*'s gorgeous Dr. Doug Ross. George Clooney (99th).

The newest name among the rich and famous came in at number 101 and a half. It took Lourdes Maria Ciccone Leon, Madonna's new-born daughter, barely a week in the world to make it onto the showbiz hot list. *Penny Starr*

The bard at the box office

Shakespeare fever is sweeping Hollywood. The English playwright, who died almost three centuries before the invention of cinema, is a "natural-born screenwriter" according to *Time* magazine.

With two versions of *Richard III*, a *Twelfth Night* and a new version of *Romeo and Juliet* staged in a contemporary Hispanic gangland setting (and in which the most famous love scene is held in a floodlit swimming pool), presently pulling in the audiences at American movie theaters, Shakespeare, as one American critic put it, is set to become "the new Jane Austen."

And later this year a new version of *Hamlet*, starring Kenneth Branagh, is set to open. *Tom Gross*

Pythons put the squeeze on

Classic British comedy act Monty Python is set to become embroiled in a legal dispute over its classic film *Life of Brian*. The film, attacked by many as blasphemous since it was made in 1978, has become cult viewing.

It depicts the story of Brian, believed by his followers to be the messiah, and includes scenes of full frontal nudity and a singalong at the crucifixion.

Python is suing Paragon Entertainment Corporation, a Canadian firm which recently purchased the rights to the film for a 25-year period, and who Python believes wants to show the film with cuts made. Python insists the film only be shown uncensored. *Tom Gross*

A bright future for Israeli films

AMY KLEIN
NEW YORK

THE US's 13th annual Israeli film festival, running this month and December in New York and Los Angeles, is a far cry from what it was 13 years ago. It runs for 13 days, features 18 films and has an expected attendance of over 40,000 people. Shimon Peres attended the opening night in Manhattan's Angelica Theater last Wednesday.

The festival, founded and directed by Meir Fenigstein, began as an offbeat idea. After the disintegration of the popular Israeli rock band Kaveret (featuring Fenigstein on drums as well as Gidi Gov and Danny Sanderson), Fenigstein studied for a graduate degree in music at The Boston College of Music. A year-and-a-half later, he decided that music was a dead end for him, that he came up with the idea of the film festival.

"Then [there] was just one film festival in San Francisco and it was Jewish," Fenigstein recalls. "I wanted to promote the Israeli film industry." His first festival ran for only four days, in Boston, and it was "small and successful."

Over the next 12 years he worked

at promoting the festival, whose masthead contains names such as Arnon Milchen (powerful Israeli-born producer of *Natural Born Killers*) as honorary chairman, David Geffen, Sherry Lansing and Jack Valenti. Sponsors of the festival include AT&T, Packard Bell, Viacom, MCA, and Israel's Ministry of Industry and Trade, El Al, Tower Air, Bank Leumi and Bank Hapoalim.

At the end of the festival, two awards will be given out: The first, the Steven Spielberg award, is for \$2,500 to the director and producer of the best film short film. The second, an audience award for the best film, for \$5,000, will be given at a ceremony on December 10, the opening date of the festival in Los Angeles.

Though Fenigstein is careful not to make any grand sweeping statements about the films as a group, he says: "The change in the past couple of years is that there was only one military movie" — *One out of Twenty*, a one-hour *A Chorus Line*-style documentary, following a group of 20 recruits, each one with the dream of becoming a paratrooper.



Moshe Ivgy and Avigail Arieli star in the award-winning 'Lovesick on Nana Street.'

Another distinction of this year's festival is the trend of co-productions. Fenigstein sees the future of Israeli film — an industry with a limited audience, and budgets that run under a million dollars — in shared markets.

He points to this year's three co-productions as an example: The Israeli/Palestinian co-production, *Yasmine* (Winner of the Best Documentary Film Prize at the 1996 Jerusalem International Film Festival), in which Palestinian filmmaker Nizar Hassan follows a young woman, Yasmine, on her search for the grave of her 16-year-old sister who was murdered by their brother for carrying on a forbidden love affair; the

Israeli/Italian co-production *The Italians are Coming*, a comedy-drama starring Franco Nero as the trainer of a near-bankrupt kibbutz's losing water-polo team that comes up against an Italian team headed by Nero's old Italian rival; and the Israeli/Russian co-production, *Jewish Vendetta*, in which a middle-aged Russian immigrant living in Israel for 30 years goes back to Russia to uncover his wife's indiscretions and finds his best friend, and the Russian mafia.

Other popular films in the festival include *Anaphase*, and *Lovesick on Nana Street*, winner of eight Israeli Academy Awards and scheduled for limited commercial release in New York.

Levant conquers Irish town

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT
WEXFORD



Inge Levant's production of the Czech opera 'Sarka'

melodious scores existing in the Czech repertoire, as rich and dramatic as the better known operas of

Dvorak and Smetana.

Levant was born in St. Petersburg, and immigrated to Israel more than a decade ago. She is the director of the acclaimed *Salome* in Stuttgart, to where she will shortly return for a new production of *Boris Godunov*.

Her major breakthrough came with Verdi's *Il trovatore* in England's Opera North, and then in Ireland two seasons ago. "I'm a very emotional person, and that opera — which is about four totally insane people — suited me very much. I got wonderful reviews, although some critics were angry that the stage was stark and devoid of grand sets."

These days Levant spends her time between London, Tel Aviv and Germany, and she believes that she has finally found her way in life. "Opera is my language. This is where I can really express myself. I know I have things to offer and then people either like it or hate it. There is no middle way with my work."

Igor Moiseyev: Return of an evergreen dance maestro

HELEN KAYE

WHEN Igor Moiseyev published his autobiography *Starting to Remember*, last January, they sold 2,000 copies in the Bolshoi Theater lobby the first day.

Neither this nor the inclusion of a *Jewish Dance Suite* in the Moiseyev Dance Company repertoire could have happened seven years ago, the first time Moiseyev and the dance company he founded in 1937 and visited Israel. The autobiography, he says smiling slightly, "is somewhat critical of the regime, and while nobody ever told me that I mustn't create a Jewish dance, they hinted."

Moiseyev, 90 years old, looks about 70. He has a daily regimen that should make youngsters blush. He does at least an hour of gymnastics daily, walks a lot, and even takes class sometimes with the company. He's a vegetarian by preference, but admits he's bitten into the occasional pastrami sandwich or so, saying that "I'm not fanatical about [my diet]. Altogether I believe that fanaticism of any kind is the sign of a limited personality."

But the real secret of living life "is work, especially work that you love," he says. He has assistants. He is passing on the

torch to a very select cadre of people, but he's still very much in charge of Moiseyev's artistic life.

And, he's still creating dances, like the *Jewish Suite* which he made last year, and a new Finnish polka.

He has made some 250 dances in the company's 60-year history, "and each one is different, and comes from a different place. Many of them are based on the folk dances I saw as a child. Others pay homage to literature or history, but they all go through my perception, even the dances of other lands. I've never just copied what I've seen."

"Sometimes I see the dance whole in my mind, and then all I have to do is make it [with the dancers]. At other times a movement, a picture, a sentence will set me off. It's never one thing."

He doesn't come right out and say so, but he implies that the 1989 tour was the impetus for the *Jewish Suite*. He watched Israeli folk dancers "and realized that what I was seeing had nothing to do with your daily lives."

"Then I thought of Poltava, where we lived before we moved to Moscow. There were many Jews there, more than Ukrainians, and we had friends among them. We saw their joys and how they danced. I made the suite on my childhood memories. People have said that [the



Igor Moiseyev: Still creating dances at the age of 90 (Andre Brummann)

dances] have nothing to do with Jewish dance but they are a true picture of Jewish life as it was then, and as I remember it."

He mentions that the works of Yiddish writer Sholem Aleichem influenced his making of the *Jewish Suite*.

The family moved to Moscow when Moiseyev was 10. He got his first exposure to the vast panorama of Russian folklore traveling around the vast land with his attorney father.

An artistic child who loved athletics as well, Moiseyev decided that dance was what he wanted after seeing ballet at the Bolshoi when he was 14. He was one of only two boys accepted to the Bolshoi ballet school, and later joined the company where he quickly became a principal dancer. In 1936 the Moscow municipality made him head of the Moscow Folk Art Theater.

That same year, "I made a folklore festival involving all the provinces of Russia, and because it was such a success, the authorities were persuaded to let me start the company."

He's known and met all the country's leaders, from Stalin to Yeltsin. "We were Stalin's favorites," he recalls, "and so we got all the medals and prizes that were going."

"As a child, traveling with my father, I ever dreamed that I'd become a choreographer and put on the stage the things I saw," he says, and you can almost touch his delight.

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Violence in the house

THIS weekend, Rahel Dayan, wife of MK Haim Dayan (Tsomet) submitted a complaint to the police that she had been beaten by her husband. She was treated for bruises at Ha'cmeq Hospital in Afula and released. MK Dayan reportedly admits to verbally abusing his wife, but denies he attacked her physically.

Rahel Dayan has since withdrawn her complaint; but as Internal Security Minister Avigdor Kahalani pointed out yesterday, as in similar cases, routine procedure dictates that the matter be investigated even though the complaint has been withdrawn.

In an ironic coincidence of timing, the Knesset next week will consider legislation just approved by the cabinet on the prevention of family violence, in the context of Family Violence Awareness Day. It is sad that a Knesset member's alleged personal behavior, be it verbal abuse or physical violence, has stimulated discussion of this troubling phenomenon.

As in many other societies, the problem of family violence in Israel is serious and particularly difficult to grapple with. Between 1990 and 1995, 127 women were murdered by their husbands, partners, or relatives. Many other women have been badly injured, while escaping with their lives; in 1995 alone, there were 15,000 complaints to the police of family violence.

Of course, the number of complaints represents only a small fraction of the actual violence committed, because of the reluctance of women to involve police in such a personal and painful matter.

Experts on the issue of family violence cite four primary arenas within which the problem should be addressed: the law, the police, the courts, and the public. Israel has one of the more advanced laws against domestic violence, and it continues to be improved upon. The amendments to the law that will be debated next week contain important provisions that reflect the recommendations of law enforcement and community experts; but at this point the nature of the law is not the heart of the problem.

Neither is the attitude of the police, which in recent years has changed dramatically for the better. While there are always examples of individuals who are lacking, the police have greatly improved their training and awareness of the problem, and vigorously pursue domestic violence cases.

The greatest gap in the chain of punishment and deterrence of domestic violence is now neither in the law or the police, but in the courts.

Utility & futility

YEHEZKEL DROR

SEEING the grave way realities become distorted and the dangers that result makes one heartily wish somebody would come out with something like Nietzsche's famous 1874 essay entitled "On the Uses and Disadvantages of History for Life." This one could be called "On the Uses and Missuses of the European Union for the Middle East," and it would surely help

To believe that European 'common-market' models will fit the Middle East is to misread history

avoid our region being looked at through those perilously-tinted EU lenses. The EU is a most important innovation in governance, posing a new paradigm for fusing states into multistate structures. As such, the European experience has much to teach when conditions are in part analogous - as illustrated by MERCOSUR in South America and, to a lesser degree, the ASEAN cluster in South East Asia.

In the longer run, the EU may help overcome the ills of nation-states worldwide by providing a counter-model much better suited to the emerging conditions of the 21st century. However, to expect that the foreseeable future will witness a "New Middle East" in any way like the EU is a delusion, one that can lead only to counter-productive policies.

The EU is based on five essentials: shared encompassing culture, democratic regimes, absence

Dry Bones



White living together as "good neighbors," to borrow a term from the Report of the Commission on Global Governance, should be pushed it is vital that the Middle East be understood in terms of its unique historic processes, and that policies be custom-made to fit its propensities. What will certainly be of little benefit is Europe's preoccupation with its own recent experiences and an attempt to project these onto very different situations. The author, professor of political science emeritus at Hebrew University, spent two years at Maastricht working on European Union policies and structures.

The return of 'Who is a Jew'?

DAVID CLAYMAN

THE crisis that seriously threatened US Jewry's relationship to the State of Israel in the late 1980s is being revived. A bill about to be introduced to the Knesset by Shas seeks to invalidate Reform and Conservative conversions, whether carried out abroad or here.

US Jewish leadership is up in arms. A broad coalition of Jewish organizations has organized to fight this move. Reform and Conservative rabbis are calling upon their constituents to actively protest this renewed specter of "Who is a Jew?"

Prime Minister Netanyahu wrote US Jewish leaders pledging that Israel would continue to recognize non-Orthodox conversions performed abroad. In no way does he want a repeat confrontation with US Jews over the legitimacy of their forms of Jewish expression. Still, Reform and Conservative rabbis are intent on protesting this denial of religious pluralism. It is Israel opening or closing main thoroughfares on Shabbat is an issue. TV censorship is an issue. Insulting new immigrants and restricting their freedom to eat what they want is an issue. Religious pluralism? That isn't an issue. The US Jewry-Israel relationship is troubled by misunderstandings. Each partner cherishes a basic principle ignored by the other. For almost 30 years the

ic. Women's right to pray at the Western Wall? The right to marry and be buried under non-Orthodox religious auspices? Somehow these didn't excite the Israelis. Fascinating and serious, these dialogues nevertheless reminded one of late Israeli comedian

Israelis and US Jews may have to live with the contradictions in their relationship

Shaikha Ofir's definition of monologue and dialogue - a monologue being one person talking to himself and a dialogue two people talking to themselves. Whatever the issue, whether law or literature, women's rights or political extremism, the Israeli contingent always seemed to back track to aliyah. To them this was the bedrock of the Israel-Diaspora relationship; but to the American Jewish participants it was irrelevant. They had their own mantra, the religious pluralism so fundamental to American Jewish life. They ascribed most of Israel's political, religious and social ills to its failure to wrestle free from the grip of an unbending, coercive religious establishment. But the response of their counterparts was less than sympathetic.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BRITISH POLICY

Sir, - Hebron was the right place for a British assault on Jewish rights and for the British foreign secretary's meeting with Arabs who deny the rights of Jews. In 1929, British forces refused to stop the Arab massacre of Jews living in Hebron, a many-centuries-old Jewish community, the place where Abraham bought the Cave of Machpelah as a burial place for his wife. After the massacre in 1929, the British police and administration in the Land of Israel claimed that they could not protect the Jewish survivors who wanted to remain in the city. This was the pretext for the British forces to remove the Jews from Hebron, from proximity to a Jewish holy site. Today, British Foreign Secretary Ruffin claims that Jews inhabiting Hebron and other places in Judea and Samaria are there illegally. Britain thereby still endorses the "ethnic cleansing" practiced by Britain and the Arabs in 1929. In 1929, it was clear to objective observers like Pierre van Paasens and Alben Londres that the British had acquiesced, if they had not connived, in the massacre of Jews, not only in Hebron, but in Jerusalem, Tiberias, and elsewhere. A massacre of Jews in the Old City of Jerusalem had taken place as early as 1920. Richard Meinertzhagen, himself a British official, had pointed to encouragement of the pogrom by certain officials in the British administration of the country. British policy toward the Jews has not basically changed since 1929. ELLIOTT A. GREEN Jerusalem.

OUR TRADITION

Sir, - Regarding your editorial of November 7, "Unfunny coercion," it is funny to me that you are so reasonable when you express nationalistic, right-wing political views, but so unreasonable when addressing our tradition, which is the best justification and educational foundation to bring the generation back to its senses, even in the political realm. You fail to see the obvious connection between our enemy's religious faith and belief in "historical rights" to this land and their inexplicable success at drawing world support. They would never ever ridicule their faith - on principle. If we don't learn something from this, you can forget all about your nationalistic opinions - we won't be able to muster the conviction to achieve those goals. BEN-ZION Y. CASSOUTO Jerusalem.

LARGEST DEMONSTRATION

Sir, - At last, a long-standing argument has been settled by a report in The Jerusalem Post of November 3, Descending the Rabin Memorial Rally in Rabin Square, your reporter states: "More than 100,000 thronged to the square to honor Rabin's memory. The crowd overflowed onto the surrounding streets. Police estimated that more people attended the rally than had ever assembled there before." Some of you readers will recall the anti-government rally organized by Labor and Peace Now after the Sabra and Shatilla events, when they claimed that 400,000 people had assembled in the same square. At the time experts rejected those claims, but the Labor propaganda machine ground on. Now we have it. The rally on November 2 of "more than 100,000" was the largest ever held there. Can we now put that argument to rest? MURIEL MOULTON Kiryat Tivon.

ALSO GUILTY

Sir, - Nahum Korman is to be charged with causing the death of an Arab boy who threw a stone at him. But what about the parents of the boy, who let their 10-year-old son commit an act of violence that, even according to Korman's critics, could have had fatal consequences? Are they not at least equally guilty? M. SOPHER Haifa.

CALL FOR RECONCILIATION

Sir, - I refer to "Left-wing fascism, Orwellian style," (November 8). When some kook praises Yigal Amir, he is arrested, held in administrative detention, and sometimes even tried and sent to prison. On the other hand, when someone like Attorney David Moshkevitz continually incites and brazenly, falsely accuses more than half the nation (including Prime Minister Netanyahu and members of his government) of responsibility in the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin, not only is nothing done about it, but we even have journalists sympathizing with and encouraging these accusers! David Moshkevitz, together with Meretz and its sister organizations such as "We shall neither forget nor forgive," should understand once and for all that trying to collectively blame their political opponents for this crime whilst at the same time studiously refusing to face up to the real causes behind the murder, only encourages further division in the nation. Surely the time has come to set up new organizations whose aims are to bring about a catharsis, a healing, a chance for mutual reconciliation. TRUDY GEFEN Kiryat Ono.

SELECTING MKS

Sir, - Mark Levinson ("Pinhasi plight," October 26) makes a good case for retaining parliamentary immunity. He is in error, however, when he says "...the best solution is not to elect shady MKs in the first place, or, if fooled by them once, not to re-elect them." Unfortunately, we don't have the privilege of voting for individual representatives. If some steaze adheres to the tail-end of an otherwise acceptable slate, we are stuck with it until we achieve the right to vote selectively for our representatives. MURIEL MOULTON Kiryat Tivon.

People may live as they like...

SUSAN HATTIS ROLEF

ACCORDING to data published by the National Insurance Institute last week Bnei Brak has the highest number of people living under the poverty line - close to 40 percent of the city's total population and close to 50 percent of its children. The most frustrating thing about this poverty is that it is self-inflicted. Many of the men in this predominantly haredi, Ashkenazi city are partially or totally unemployed, a way of life that their spiritual leaders, who would rather see them studying than working, encourage. In other words Bnei Brak doesn't share the socioeconomic characteristics of other towns with a high rate of registered unemployment, places like Shlomi in the north, Yeroham in the south or Um el-Fahm in The Triangle, which - curiously enough - are far better off than Bnei Brak according to the NII. In today's world the jobs that bring in good incomes tend to be those for which one needs a solid, all-round education. This most haredi children do not receive. Over and above the three Rs their education revolves and evolves around a narrow and parochial interpretation of Judaism in which it is considered sinful to study anything that contradicts this interpretation. Most of world literature, art, history and philosophy, as well as most modern science and technology,

...but why should I have to subsidize a sector that willfully perpetuates its poverty?

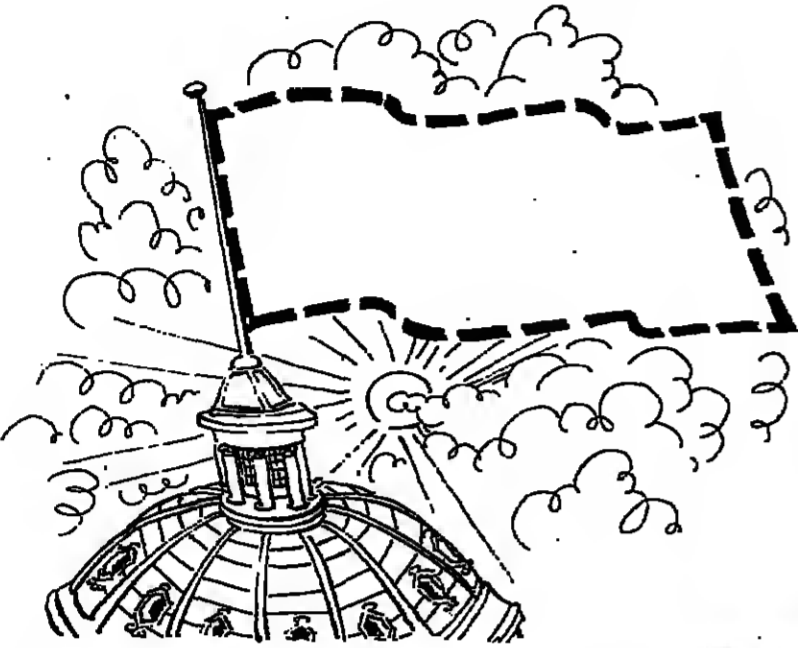
are strict no-nos. The position of the haredi spiritual leaders who advocate this way of life is based on two premises totally foreign to any liberal pluralistic society based on initiative and labor. The first premise is that the redemption will come only when all Jews speed all or most of their time studying the holy scriptures as interpreted by haredi rabbis and adhere strictly to Halacha. The second is that since man cannot trust his own common sense, intelligence and integrity he should not be able to think or decide for himself, to entertain thoughts and truths other than those deemed "kosher" by the haredi rabbis. Thus even if getting a job were positively viewed in haredi society most of its youngsters would simply not be equipped to cope with the contemporary labor market except at the lowest, worst-paid level. THOSE who head haredi society are not ill-intentioned. They clearly truly believe that the materially miserable lives they force upon their flocks are the straightest road

POSTSCRIPT

IT WAS a bush that bagged the bad guys. When four would-be robbers, armed and masked, showed up to rob a Fort Lauderdale restaurant, they had no idea the shrub near the drive-through window was totting a shotgun. Detective Earl Feugill, camouflaged as a shaggy green bush, ordered them to freeze. "They were quite surprised," he said. Feugill said he made the hot, heavy suit, which he first used in the Marines, by attaching strips of burlap to a camouflage outfit. Green and black face paint completed his disguise. He was staking out the restaurant after a series of robberies at local fast-food places.

Earning Power

Global Forces Batter Politics



Randy Jones

By ROGER COHEN

THROUGHOUT much of the world today, politics lags behind economics, like a horse and buggy haplessly trailing a sports car. While politicians go through the motions of national elections — offering chimerical programs and slogans — world markets, the Internet and the furious pace of trade involve people in a global game in which elected representatives figure as little more than bit players. Hence the prevailing sense, in America and Europe, that politicians and ideologies are either uninteresting or irrelevant.

Bill Clinton has understood this better than most. His political style, stressing flexible management over firm policy, adapts itself to the economic winds and technological advances that are changing the way people communicate and think faster than any political doctrine ever could. If you can't fight globaliza-

tion, a London think tank. In France, unemployment has soared to 12.5 percent, the highest rate in Europe, and the Government can do little to help because it is bound by strict spending curbs mandated by European economic integration — itself partly a response to the competitive demands of the global marketplace.

Menacing Ghoul

The uncontrollable forces of the global village, with their daily mockery of domestic political agendas, have coalesced, for the French, into a menacing ghoul, loosely made up of the American architects of cyberspace, Wall Street currency traders and German central bankers. The new catchphrase is "L'horreur économique," and the economic horror in question is not some Zola-esque child-labor network but the array of supranational forces that have abruptly given the French the disconcerting sense that they no longer control their destiny.

In America, however, Mr. Clinton has successfully preached that free trade offers immense opportunities to American industries willing to compete in a Disney-like "small, small world" of English-speaking, Big Mac-chomping computer nerds. With no cold war to fight, American diplomats have been widely recast as international salesmen.

Mr. Clinton was re-elected partly because this campaign has worked. The diatribes of Patrick J. Buchanan and Ross Perot against the North American Free Trade Agreement had a limited impact on a nation where the global economy has proved more boon than burden. Even American fears about competing with Japan now seem remote.

Still, even in Mr. Clinton's America, the changes wrought by globalization can be troubling. Corporate downsizing, undertaken to insure international competitiveness, has hurt many Americans. Other effects are less evident. They involve politics catching up with economics.

As imports have more than doubled over the past two decades, and

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Anger grows as markets challenge politicians' power and relevance.

tion, he intimates, you may as well join it. Elsewhere, though — especially here in France, where there has always been a conviction that political planning should prevail over the whims of the market — the powerlessness of politicians has contributed to a profound malaise.

Dissatisfaction

"Throughout Europe, to a greater or lesser extent, we have rampant dissatisfaction because politicians are elected on promises they can't deliver because the market is global," said Jonathan Eyal, director of studies at the United Services Insti-



Kristen Essner for The New York Times

An inspection at the Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md. Amid scandals, the armed forces are trying to set rules on male-female conduct.

Military Maneuvers

War Is Hell. So Is Regulating Sex.

By ERIC SCHMITT

WASHINGTON
AMERICAN admirals and generals like to boast that they carry around contingency plans for wars, riots and even hurricanes. But they're still stumped when it comes to solving one of their most basic problems: sex.

It's not just the recent cases of widespread rape and sexual harassment at Army training centers. The Navy is still recovering from the 1991 Tailhook debacle where officers assaulted women at a convention, and the embarrassment of having 36 women on a repair ship come home pregnant from the Persian Gulf war. Pentagon lawyers are fighting challenges to the "don't ask, don't tell" policy against homosexuals.

America's military has been dealing with the consequences of sex since George Washington worried about treating his troops for venereal disease. Today it is forced to address the issue not as a medical nuisance but as a threat to discipline and order. Sexual issues affect decisions ranging from pregnancy policies to redesigning aircraft carriers (special berths and bathrooms for women) to readiness for war.

The nub of the military's difficulties is its youth — nearly 60 percent of the 1.5 million troops are 30 years old or younger. Now, increasing numbers of robust young women are joining robust young men in notoriously close quarters. Though women make up only 13 percent of the nation's troops, it is a fourfold increase since the military ended its separate branches for the sexes in 1973. As opportunities

for sexual contact increase, so do opportunities for sexual harassment and abuse.

"There's a natural attraction between men and women, and if you don't believe it happens in the military, you've got to have rocks in your head," said Frederick Pang, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Force Management Policy. "But when the relationships are inappropriate, we need to take action."

Since discipline is essential and sex is seen as a threat to it, the military finds itself in the

than at home.

In a climate in which some rules are more equal than others, it is sometimes hard for young soldiers of either sex to tell which they must take seriously. The rules expressly forbid drill sergeants to have intimate relationships with their recruits, yet last week young female Army recruits said they feared for their careers and their safety if they rejected their instructors' advances. Drill instructors, as any recruit knows, are the masters of the universe, however finite and insular that universe is.

Sparks fly when the military tries to graft modern standards of sexual behavior to the age-old values of its warrior culture. "The military is training young men to be aggressive in combat and face life-threatening situations, yet they also have to realize that in dealings with female counterparts they have to switch gears," said Gilbert F. Casellas, chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Air Force's former general counsel.

Pentagon reformers are fighting an entrenched, male culture that has historically devalued, if not degraded women. Less than 10 years ago, Marine Corps drill instructors still led training runs with chants like this: "One, two, three, four. Every night we pray for war. Five, six, seven, eight. Rape. Kill. Mutilate." Today, the old chants are banned, but instructors still convey a kill-or-be-killed message through intimidation and the threat of violence. Brothels still sprout around American bases overseas, particularly in Asia. And senior officers responsible for setting a new, enlightened

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Shrinking Welfare

Pitting the poor against the poorer.

By Clifford J. Levy

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G.I.'s Abroad

Clinton expands America's military role overseas.

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'Moral Authority'

Canada erects a monument to its peacekeepers.

By Anthony DePalma

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The World

Loosening the Timetable for Bringing G.I.'s Home

By ELAINE SCIOLINO

WASHINGTON
On one level, President Clinton's decision to keep American troops in Bosnia way past their one-year deadline is a blatant about-face.

Last year, when he was selling America on his decision to help enforce a peace settlement in the Balkans, Mr. Clinton promised that the troops would be home by the end of 1995. Last week, to almost nobody's surprise, he said some G.I.'s would be needed for 18 months more.

Yes, that's an about-face. But something else is going on too.

The Bosnia decision shattered the pillars of recent military thinking: the need for a clear-cut exit strategy whenever American troops are put in harm's way. And as if to show how easy it is now to commit American troops abroad, Mr. Clinton announced at the same news

In the absence of casualties in Bosnia, Clinton can be bolder about sending and keeping Americans abroad as peacekeepers.

conference that G.I.'s would join a Canadian-led peacekeeping unit in Zaire.

What's more, there seems to be little public opposition. In the absence of American casualties in Bosnia, the public no longer seems to be so intent on knowing just when its troops will return from a mission overseas.

This is a big change from a year ago, when the President said: "If we leave after a year, and they decide they don't like the benefits of peace and they're going to start fighting again, that does not mean NATO failed. It means we gave them a chance to make their peace and they blew it."

Last week, Mr. Clinton acknowledged that the Administration was wrong to think peace could take root in only a year. "Quite frankly," he said, "rebuilding the fabric of Bosnia's economic and political life is taking longer than anticipated."

President Clinton's decision on Bosnia also changed the look of American participation in the effort to deliver relief aid in Zaire. If Mr. Clinton easily extended the United States' foray into Bosnia, why would he feel compelled to stick with his announced deadline of four months for the African expedition?

Mr. Clinton didn't even feel he had to do much consulting with Congress before announcing his decisions on Bosnia and Zaire. With the Republican-led Congress out of session, he made his announcement at a hastily-called news conference.

By contrast, when he announced the Bosnia decision last year, he made a formal address to the American people and sent his top military advisers to Capitol Hill for extensive briefings.

The premise that American forces shouldn't be committed overseas without a clear idea of when they could be extracted was sanctified in the military doctrine espoused by Colin Powell when he was chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It held that the United States



President Clinton made American soldiers available for a peacekeeping force in Zaire, where a man cried over his wife's body Friday as refugees streamed along a road.

should intervene militarily only when its vital interests are threatened, only with overwhelming force, only when there is a clear goal and a defined exit strategy.

But the date when the troops come home is determined as much by politics as by the military situation, and both can change.

In its 1994 mission to feed refugees in Rwanda and in its mission to restore democracy to Haiti that year, the Administration stuck to its schedules. But in Bosnia, the Administration found it easy to drop the idea that a timetable for leaving had to be obeyed, once it decided that the timetable no longer made sense.

In a convoluted explanation, Secretary of Defense William Perry admitted that while America had achieved the military goals, this wasn't enough to claim victory and go home. The deadline, he told reporters, "was right in the sense that all of the specific tasks spelled out we did do in 12 months; it was not right in the sense that those tasks were enough to allow us to safely leave the country."

Both the Bosnia and Zaire decisions show just how far the Administration has moved toward the thinking advocated by Madeleine Albright, the American representative to the United Nations, and by Gen. John Shalikashvili, General Powell's successor as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Do What Can Be Done

The two top-level officials firmly believe that the Powell Doctrine is a cold war relic, ill-suited to today's less rigid world system. For months, Ms. Albright has pushed for what she calls the "doability doctrine": that America should use its military power in flexible ways to achieve practical, if limited, goals.

That strategy may make it easier to map out a use for American forces in places like Bosnia and Zaire, where the social and political problems defy easy solutions. But it may also make for American frustration: As peacekeepers, what the G.I.'s can accomplish may well

prove incomplete or temporary.

In Bosnia, for example, a report issued last week by the independent International Crisis Group concluded that the civilian provisions of the peace agreement reached a year ago in Dayton, Ohio, "are in crisis." People indicted as war criminals remain at large; leaders responsible for the outbreak of war have been given a new mandate to govern in fraudulent elections and repatriation of refugees has failed, the report said.

The continued deployment of NATO troops is not intended to resolve these problems, only to promote stability.

In a similar sense, the crisis in Zaire is a product of business left unfinished from the crisis in neighboring Rwanda two years ago, when America and its allies left refugee camps under the control of Rwandan Hutu militia leaders rather than send the refugees home.

So much for exit strategies. Is there ever a final exit from a problem that was left unsolved?

Into the Fray Again

Canada Likes the Peacekeeper's Mantle

By ANTHONY DePALMA

TORONTO
At a busy intersection in Ottawa, there is a sculpture of a radio operator, a watchman and an armed sentry standing atop walls that are split to symbolize irreconcilable differences. When the bronze and stone were placed above the traffic in 1992, Canada became the first nation to erect a monument to peacekeeping.

Canada has a deep and long-standing commitment to peacekeeping around the world. But the traditional peacekeeping that the monument depicts bears little resemblance to the multinational force that Canada's Lieut. Gen. Maurice Baril is to lead into the chaos of central Africa after the United Nations Security Council unanimously approved the mission Friday.

There will be no line separating the sides, no orderly division that just needs to be observed and maintained. Instead, up to 12,000 troops from eight nations, including the United States, will wade into a no-man's land of tribal rivalries to bring food and supplies to 1 million refugees.

The United States tends to make a bigger splash when it gets involved overseas, but no country has more experience than Canada when it comes to peacekeeping. Increasingly, though, there is little peace to keep. Rather, Canadians now talk of humanitarian intervention, rapid response and a complicated process of "peacebuilding," which brings far greater risk of unwanted military engagements and far less chance of achieving lasting settlements.

Peace of Mind

The decision by Prime Minister Jean Chrétien that Canada should step to the front of the line in Africa seems to be a genuinely humanitarian action by a usually cautious leader horrified by what was happening in eastern Zaire, and by a nation that has long found peace of mind at home by keeping peace abroad. He has been criticized for focusing too much on Quebec sovereignty and economic issues during his first three years in office and shirking the role of international mediator, which Canada had played since the days after World War II, when its military took on disproportionate impor-

tance because it was comparatively intact.

In 1956, Foreign Minister (later Prime Minister) Lester B. Pearson convinced the United Nations to place an international force, led by Canada, between the Egyptians and the British, French and Israelis during the Suez Canal crisis.

Since then, Canada has participated in virtually every United Nations peacekeeping mission. More than 50,000 Canadians have served as peacekeepers — the most from any nation. About 1,000 Canadian troops are stationed in Bosnia; 750 are in Haiti. The dividing line in the Ottawa monument is meant to evoke the Green Line that splits Cyprus, where Canadians landed more than 30 years ago.

'Moral Authority'

The Nobel Peace Prize awarded to Mr. Pearson for his part in the Suez crisis is no permanent display in the lobby of the Lester B. Pearson Building in Ottawa, seat of Canada's Foreign Affairs ministry. The peacekeeper's role he chartered influenced a generation of Canadian politicians, including Mr. Chrétien, and is a touchstone of how Canada sees itself in a modern world.

"Canada may not be a superpower but we are a nation that speaks on the international scene with great moral authority," said Mr. Chrétien when he announced Canada's decision to take the lead role in Zaire. "Now is the time to use that moral authority."

Canada travels light, carrying very little historical baggage when it arrives in a place like Zaire. It has no history of being a colonial power, nor an aggressor state.

French is the common language of the former French and Belgian colonies. In the days when Canada, under Pierre Trudeau, spent more freely on development aid, Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi were showered with attention. Canadians helped build universities, manage forests and construct irrigation systems. But Canada came to realize the huge burden of playing international broker. As taxes and the national deficit soared, international activities were trimmed.

Canadians were also shocked and disappointed by previous peacekeeping missions in Africa. A civilian inquiry is still underway into the torture and killing of a Somali teenager at the hands of Canadian paratroopers in 1993. And a small, Canadian-led mission that tried to keep order in Rwanda in 1994



This monument in Ottawa was said to be the first by a nation to its peacekeepers.

ted after several of its members were killed.

Days before he left for Africa as special United Nations envoy, Raymond Chrétien, Canada's Ambassador to Washington, and former ambassador to several central African nations, said he would carry no commitment from Canada except to provide air transport for him and his team. Soon after arriving, though, he briefed the Prime Minister, his uncle, describing a far more horrific scene had been imagined.

Organizing Relief

Last weekend, when the Prime Minister planned to pass a frigid day reading a French Canadian novel, the constant television images of hungry refugees made him stop. He began a round of telephone calls to enlist world leaders and, to the relief of Washington officials concerned that this looked too much like a rerun of the disaster in Somalia, he offered to take the lead.

On Friday, up to 400,000 refugees began to return to Rwanda. Canada claimed partial credit.

"The initiative that was taken this week, beginning last weekend with the Prime Minister, is already I think beginning to pay its own dividends in terms of having a breakthrough," Foreign Minister Lloyd Axworthy said.

"This is far removed from classical peacekeeping but it's an advance," said Alex Morrison, president of the Pearson Peacekeeping Center, which was established with government help at an old military base in Nova Scotia and has trained more than 700 people from 66 countries. "We cannot allow national governments or societies in anarchy to be able to say 'You can't come in because to do so would violate our sovereignty.'"

A successful mission would bring great rewards for Mr. Chrétien, who will probably call an election next year. The demoralized Canadian Army would be energized, and the memory of Somalia would be tempered. And for once, Canada would be out in front of the United States instead of following behind.

The \$75 million mission even has the support of separatist Quebec, and if it can be pulled off without the peacekeepers getting bloodied, it is likely to be used as another argument for keeping Canada whole. A Canada that could not keep from breaking apart would lose the moral authority required to keep other nations together.

The World

Bad Shots in the Spying Game

By TIM WEINER

OH, for the cold war, when life was simpler, when spies and spycatchers played by unwritten rules as formal as the structure of a sonnet. Their lives today are more like free verse, famously defined by Robert Frost as playing tennis without a net.

The great game of espionage has many strange stories, but few weirder than that of Vladimir Galkin, the retired colonel of the Soviet intelligence service who got a Get Out of Jail Free card signed by the Director of Central Intelligence and booked the next flight back to Moscow last week. The whole contretemps left the F.B.I. and the C.I.A. hurling unpoetic imprecations at each other, with the spooks clucking their tongues at the ham-handed gumshoes and the special agents who catch Russian spies muttering darkly and cursing intelligence services everywhere.

As for Mr. Galkin, his lawyer insisted that the United States had no right to take him prisoner — as it had done when the former spy landed in New York Oct. 29 — because the war is over. The old rules, it seems, have blurred considerably.

The F.B.I. Goes Fishing

Spycatching, to switch sports, is like fly-fishing. The F.B.I. studies the prey intently. It lures him with something that looks good but conceals a barb. It deceives him into biting,

then hooks him and reels him in. And finally, say the old unwritten rules, it throws him back. If it didn't, the Russian and American espionage and counter-espionage services, who know one another pretty well, would forever be locking up one another's spies, which would ruin the whole arrangement.

The trouble with unwritten rules is that they are subject to variant readings. In Mr. Galkin's case, the nation's premier

A retired K.G.B. colonel is arrested by the F.B.I., and the C.I.A. is indignant.

law-enforcement and intelligence services interpreted them differently, resulting in a farcical snafu. The F.B.I. felt that it had a score to settle with Mr. Galkin, who had retired from the K.G.B. with the rank of colonel in 1992. But retirees are not really fair game, if the rules are interpreted by the C.I.A.'s black lights. And in hindsight the intelligence agency felt that the penalty for playing that rough — the likely arrest of one or more of its retirees engaged in various pursuits in Moscow — was too high.

The beef against Mr. Galkin was that he had summoned one of his agents, an Indian-

born American computer scientist, to the island of Cyprus in 1991. He offered the man, Subrahmanyam M. Kota, mooney for military secrets including inside dope on the \$40 billion, never-finished "Star Wars" system.

Getting Stung

According to Mr. Galkin, nothing was delivered and the relationship ended. But then, in October 1992, an F.B.I. man with a phony Russian accent called Mr. Kota and asked him if he was interested in another trust. The sting produced a sworn statement against Mr. Galkin from his old contact.

Meanwhile, Mr. Galkin, seeing little future as a spy for a defunct empire, had doffed his cloak and became one of the *biznesmeni*, like thousands of other suddenly demobilized soldiers for state socialism. And it was in this capacity that he filed a visa application to come to the United States — previous occupation: K.G.B. colonel — and flew into Kennedy Airport on a trip to buy some high-tech surveillance equipment for the Moscow police.

But the F.B.I. had some unfinished business with Mr. Galkin. It met his plane, arrested him, jailed him and moved to secure his indictment on espionage charges. And here the tennis net came down in a heap, and the American doubles team, tangled in its skeins, commenced hitting one another over the head.

The C.I.A. says it did not know that the F.B.I. was going to imprison Mr. Galkin, rather than question and release him. The F.B.I. says it sent John M. Deutch, the



Vladimir Galkin after his release from a Federal detention center in Worcester, Mass.

Director of Central Intelligence, a cable laying out its plans six days before the arrest. The C.I.A. says those plans did not explain that Mr. Galkin would be going up the river. Oh, yes, they did, says the bureau. It seemed that the vaunted new spirit of cooperation between the two agencies, whose rivalry goes back to the days of felt fedoras, needed some patching up.

Mr. Deutch went to Deputy Attorney General Jamie Gorelick on Wednesday, warning

that the Russian foreign intelligence service already had drawn up a list of retired American spies eligible for prolonged tours in Moscow's jail system. Ms. Gorelick said that, put it in writing. Mr. Deutch balked, then relented.

Soon Mr. Galkin was a free man. And an epigrammatically minded intelligence officer was quoting a forgotten French politician over the telephone: "It was worse than a crime. It was a blunder."

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The Global Economy Batters Politics

Continued From Page 1

the American economy has become increasingly international, foreign companies have come to have a much bigger stake in the American political system. That truth has an abstract air about it until it is embodied in the person of somebody like John Huang.

Blurring the Line

Just what Mr. Huang was up to, and whether it was "legal," remains unclear. But the activities of this Indonesian-American Democratic Party fund-raiser — including his coaxing of a \$250,000 contribution from a South Korean conglomerate — have raised questions about whether American foreign policy in Indonesia, and Southeast Asia generally, was in any sense for sale. Mr. Clinton last week for the first time acknowledged having met with Mr. Huang and James Riady, the Indonesian billionaire for whom Mr. Huang once worked, but the President denied that they had influenced policy decisions. Still, their entree to the White House — with roots in Mr. Clinton's days back in Arkansas — appears to blur the line between national politics and global commerce.

This trend may be inevitable, for if the economy is global, politics can hardly ignore the fact. The difference between America and Europe appears to lie in how threatening the changes wrought by the global marketplace are perceived to be. Mr. Huang may have transgressed, but his actions suggest that the constituents of the American President are now global. His comings and goings raise ethical questions, but they affirm rather than impugn America's power.

Conversely, in a France entirely lacking America's current confidence, a psychosis over lost sovereignty is growing. Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Perot strike a chord with some Americans, but in the end they remain marginal. Bob Dole's complaints about the surrender of American power to the United Nations go largely unheeded. (Look at Mr. Clinton's commitment of thousands of American troops to a United Nations force in Africa last week.) But in France, the xenophobic National Front of Jean-Marie Le Pen has advanced implacably, winning control of big French cities like Toulon and Orange.

The specter Mr. Le Pen is able to exploit are manifold. France, like other nations of the European Union, faces an imminent surrender of much of its sovereignty. A European currency, the "euro," is to be introduced in just over two years, and control of the fiscal policies that back it will reside essentially with a European Central Bank.

The ability of national politicians to set economic policy will thus be severely curtailed. While in the United States the Federal Reserve's power is balanced by a powerful federal government, there will be no European government acting as a counterweight to a European Central Bank in which Germany's influence is almost certain to be dominant.

Surrendered Sovereignty

Mr. Eyal said this development would exacerbate Europe's disenchantment with politicians who are powerless to deliver. "We are going to have unelected bureaucrats, distant from any public accountability, running a bank board that will essentially set everything to economic terms in Europe. The results could be explosive."

As Gary Burgess of the Brookings Institution pointed out, France and Germany are now operating like California and New York State, but without a federal government in Washington to redistribute resources between them and without the labor mobility of the United States. "If there was 12.5 percent unemployment in New York," as there is now in France, he said, "you'd have money pouring in and people pouring out. But that

doesn't happen in Europe."

Of course, the euro has been advanced by France and Germany in part to counter the perceived American domination of the global economy. But this long-term aim — a strong European currency for a more united Europe less dependent on the United States — may not produce fruits quickly enough to head off the seething discontent that the likes of Mr. Le Pen are exploiting.

The mood in France has been captured, recently by anger at the proposed sale of the state-owned Thomson Multimedia consumer electronics company to Daewoo of South Korea. Veiled racism appears to lurk behind dark tales of the ruthless methods of Daewoo and laments about the sale of a French "national jewel" to an Asian competitor. With rumors circulating that layoffs are at hand, the National Front has been furiously distributing leaflets at Thomson plants.

It is notable that no such outburst has accompanied British Telecom's proposed purchase of MCI, the American long-dis-

Supranational forces hobble governments, and anger is growing.

ance phone company. Americans are simply better disposed toward a global market whose benefits they now sense. In fact, a substantial part of Thomson's vaunted technology in digital television and satellite systems is developed at plants in the United States, acquired when Thomson bought RCA in the 1980's. James Harper, a spokesman at these plants in Indiana, said, "There has been no hue and cry over the Koreans running things rather than the French."

Contrasting Reactions

The differing reactions to Daewoo at Thomson in France and in the United States reveal two things. The first is that America's more open, more flexible society copes more easily with the rapid flux of an increasingly borderless world. The second is that globalization, however it is caricatured, is not merely Americanization. Thomson has major interests in the United States. Many Japanese cars are largely American-made. American sneakers are made in Asia. CNN has instant worldwide recognition, but so, too, do BMW and Chanel.

Still, the rapid, American-led change of civilization headed by the likes of Microsoft and Intel is bound to produce a political reaction. Their technology destroys borders, sweeping them away like quaini vestiges of an old world. Not everyone likes this. For every Riady courting American favor, there is someone courting resistance to America and globalization. Benjamin R. Barber of Rutgers University has called this global conflict "Jihad versus McWorld."

In France, the anxieties over the global theme park exploited by Mr. Le Pen are more widespread than his movement. Similarly, in Asia, the forces of Japanese and Chinese nationalism are stirring. To use Benedict Arnold's phrase, the "imagined communities" gathered behind national flags will not be abandoned without a fight.

Mr. Le Pen now says, "We are for a revolution, but a French one" — that is, a revolution, but for people of French blood, whoever they may be. The French revolution of 1789 had a different theme: the forging of a nation of citizens, irrespective of ethnicity, whose rights gave them a stake in the country. Therein lay its universal appeal. Today, however, universal ideas appear overwhelmingly American, and the French, among others, are groping for a response.

The Nation

For Juries, the Truth vs. the Whole Truth

By WILLIAM GLABERSON

STAMFORD, Conn. OUTSIDE of court, some people said Alex Kelly smirked on television. Some were willing to bet that the jury would convict him in minutes on the charge that he raped a 16-year-old girl in Darien a decade ago.

But inside the jury room, it turned out, the six jurors were deadlocked in the case, which drew wide attention because of its allegations of brutality in a suburb of privileged teen-agers.

As the jurors described their deliberations in the days after the mistrial on Tuesday, a pattern emerged: The view of Alex Kelly from the jury box — clean-cut and presumed innocent — was sharply different from the view of Alex Kelly in the media — arrogant and suspect.

The difference is not hard to explain. A lot of information about Mr. Kelly never made it into the trial — about a barroom confrontation with three young women this summer, about admissions of drug dependency and burglaries as a teen-ager, about a car crash in September in which he is charged with leaving his injured girlfriend in the road. There were no details about Mr. Kelly's eight years of hang-gliding and skiing as a fugitive in the resorts of Europe, which is what made the case a media event in the first place.

Most important, the jury never heard that Mr. Kelly had been accused of a second rape, for which he is awaiting trial. Allegations of other misdeeds are generally not admissible in court, but can sometimes be heard if they show a pattern of behavior by the defendant.

Alternate Reality

The court's exclusion of the second incident recalled the case of William Kennedy Smith, tried five years ago in the rape of a young woman in Florida. Three other women had accused Mr. Kennedy of raping them in similar circumstances, but their allegations were kept from the jury — which acquitted Mr. Smith.

Some lawyers say high-profile cases like these illustrate why the legal system isolates jurors from outside influences.

"You wouldn't want to be tried on 'Charles Grodin' or 'Gerald,' would you?" said Barry Scheck, a professor at Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law in Manhattan who was one of O.J. Simpson's lawyers.

But lawyers' maneuvers and court rules can create such a contrast in the portrayals of the defendant inside and outside the courtroom that they are sometimes criticized for creating an alternate reality.

For better or worse, said Carol S. Steiker,



Alex Kelly, left, with his girlfriend, Amy Molitor, and his father, Joseph Kelly, outside Superior Court in Stamford on Tuesday.

who teaches criminal law at Harvard Law School, "the kind of information that is kept out of court is the kind of information we use every day in making our moral judgments."

In the media, the moral judgment was sometimes clear. Mr. Kelly was too handsome and too rich and he had been charged with too many crimes.

"Creep can't turn to Mommy and Daddy now," said a headline in The New York Post at the start of the trial.

But in the courtroom, many of the rules used to screen information are intended to assure fairness, not to help gauge a person's public popularity or unpopularity. There it may be easier to craft an image than it is in front of the cameras, and there the jurors saw a different Alex Kelly.

Dressed to Please

What some television viewers saw as an arrogant smirk was interpreted by some in the courtroom as an ingratiating smile.

The blue jacket and khaki pants that Mr. Kelly wore every day appeared so calculated to create a picture of preppy innocence that his attire became the object of ridicule

by lawyers. Still, one juror said in interviews after the deadlock that Mr. Kelly looked like a "clean-cut guy" and that his image had raised questions about whether it was possible for such a boy to have committed a violent rape.

The defense lawyer, Thomas P. Puccio, skillfully managed the information that was presented to the jurors. He often referred to Mr. Kelly's father, who has a plumbing business and real estate investments, and posted a \$1 million bond for his son, as "a plumber."

Mr. Puccio worked tirelessly to assure that there was no mention of the central fact that has dominated years of news coverage: four days after the incident involved in the inconclusive trial, a 17-year-old girl from Stamford, who did not know the 16-year-old from Darien, accused Mr. Kelly of raping her, sodomizing her and threatening her life under almost identical circumstances in a big car after a party.

In interviews after they were dismissed, several jurors said they were shocked to learn of the second rape case. One juror, Helena Furson of Weston, delivered what amounted to a protest against the tiny soap-

shot of reality the jurors were offered. "There needs to be more information presented to juries," she said. "They have to do something to change the way the system is."

Beyond Reasonableness

Lawyers also noted that many jurors are earnest to a fault in interpreting the requirement that they must find guilt beyond a reasonable doubt in order to convict. And in rape cases, some lawyers say, male defendants often benefit not only from the rules of evidence and their lawyers' strategies, but also from social preconceptions that jurors bring into the jury box.

Jay Goldberg, a defense lawyer in New York, said that to television viewers and newspaper readers, Mr. Kelly's much-noted handsomeness might have seemed off-putting, especially as he displayed what looked like a smirk as he marched into court each day holding the hand of his pretty girlfriend.

But to jurors in a rape case, Mr. Goldberg said, "if the guy is good looking, they think, 'The girl may have been interested.'"

Military Maneuvers

War Is Hell. So Is Regulating Sex.

Continued From Page 1

example often fall short of the mark. The commander of American forces in the Pacific, Adm. Richard C. Macke, was forced to step down a year ago after he told reporters that three American servicemen accused and later convicted of raping a 12-year-old girl in Okinawa should have hired a prostitute.

The armed forces have adopted strict policies against sexual harassment, forced generals on down to privates to attend sensitivity classes and stiffened penalties for violators. The Army's official term is "zero tolerance," much like its earlier "zero defects," thought up to banish carelessness. Zero tolerance seems a hollow phrase at Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland, where Capt. Derrick Robertson and four drill instructors are accused of violations from rape to improper behavior toward female trainees. The base command has launched a buddy system, telling its soldiers not to go anywhere alone.

The best policies will work only when the troops embrace them. "This only works if enlightened mates police their peers," said Charles Moskows, a military sociologist at Northwestern University.

No doubt the services need more women throughout the chain of command, commissioned and non-commissioned officers who are a presence in the field, examples to subordinates and checks to men who might abuse their positions of authority and trust. About 10 percent of the 2,100 drill instructors are women, as are 6 of the 37 at Aberdeen. As far as the service academies go, the first female officers graduated less than 20 years ago. Most of the high-ranking women are still in traditional areas like logistics, personnel, medical and support positions.

In a go-along, get-along male-dominated culture, women may have to change their tactics, some experts suggest. In fact, they say, the military might not be teaching the right lessons to the right people. "In trying to do this right, the military has not taught women how to retaliate," said Judith H. Stiehm, a political science professor at Florida International University and author of "It's Our Military, Too!" (Temple University Press).

Professor Stiehm told the story of a young Marine sergeant whose commanding officer repeatedly pressured her to sleep with him. The woman finally went to a hotel with him. After he undressed and went into the bathroom, she took his clothes and left, handing them to the military police when she returned to her base. "That

took care of it," said Professor Stiehm. The job of regulating sex among the troops is considered a deeply unpleasant business by commanders, who would rather be firing off artillery guns.

"They'd rather not have it come up," said Maj. Gen. David C. Meade, a retired Army officer who commanded 20,000 United States troops in Haiti. "Commanders would like to focus on the business of getting ready for war. But if touchy issues come up, they're not squeamish about dealing with them."

The recent Army cases have energized critics of co-ed basic training courses and more combat roles for women. "The purpose of the military is to kill and break things," said Representative Steven E. Buyer, an Indiana Republican who is a major in the Army Reserve. "If you integrate the sexes at basic training, it'll deprecate the military preparedness. I don't think trainers will be as difficult or as rough on training with women there."

Other Government officials disagree but concede sex will continue to trouble the military. "It's a work-in-progress," Mr. Casellas said of the military's efforts to combat sexual abuses. "Clearly, the progress hasn't been fast enough."



Trainees parade last week at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds in Maryland.

The Rules

Revising its personnel manual last year, the Coast Guard added a section on male-female relationships. The manual is one of the best of the guides issued by the armed forces because it not only addresses conduct but also gives clear, specific examples of acceptable and unacceptable behavior. Excerpts follow.

Out of Line

Romantic relationships between members are unacceptable when:

- (1) members have a supervisor/subordinate relationship (including periodic supervision of duty section or watch-standing personnel), or
- (2) members are assigned to the same small shore unit (less than 60 members), or
- (3) members are assigned to the same cutter, or
- (4) the relationship is manifested in

the work environment in a way which disrupts the effective conduct of daily business....

Romantic relationships between chief petty officers (E-7/8/9) and junior enlisted personnel (E-4 and below) are unacceptable.

Coast Guard policy prohibits the following relationships or conduct, regardless of rank, grade, or position of the persons involved:

- (1) Engaging in sexually intimate behavior aboard any Coast Guard vessel, or in any Coast Guard-controlled work place.
- (2) Romantic relationship outside of marriage between commissioned officers and enlisted personnel....
- (3) Personal and romantic relationship between instructors at training commands and students....

Examples of acceptable personal relationships:

- (1) Two crew members going to an occasional movie, dinner, concert, or other social events.
- (2) Members jogging or participating in wellness or recreational activities together.

Examples of unacceptable relationships:

- (1) Supervisors and subordinates in private business together.
- (2) Supervisors and subordinates in a romantic relationship.

Examples of unacceptable conduct:

- Giving or receiving gifts, except gifts of nominal value on special occasions.
- Changing duty rosters or work schedules to the benefit of one or more members in a relationship when other members of the command are not afforded the same consideration.

Welfare And the Working Poor

By CLIFFORD J. LEVY

PROFITS may be surging on Wall Street, giving a nudge to the onerous economy of New York State, but the recovery hasn't yet turned into bountiful opportunities for would-be burger-flippers or cashiers. So when Gov. George E. Pataki of New York unveiled his plan last week for scaling back welfare to comply with a new Federal law, he also drew attention to a new national conflict: Who welfare recipients start looking for jobs to replace their striking welfare benefits, they will be competing with the working poor, who are barely surviving on what they make now.

Fighting for Crumbs

This conflict threatens not only New York, but other slow-growth states, too. And the conflict isn't just over jobs either.

Officials in New York and other states are only beginning to grapple with how they will make room in their subsidized child-care programs for children of today's welfare recipients without displacing working families who already take advantage of the programs. Nearly two in three children among the 1.5 million in Federally subsidized child care programs nationwide are from working poor families.

Wisconsin, seeking to provide enough slots for welfare recipients who are being required to work, has already rewritten its child-care rules to eliminate subsidies for many working poor families. New Jersey, too, has lowered the income eligibility for subsidized child care, though less so.

Mr. Pataki vowed last week to reinvest savings from his proposal in day care and job training to help people off welfare. But there are already waiting lists for child care. And many of the state-subsidized job-training programs for welfare recipients have been criticized as ineffective.

This raises a question that typically generates only vague reassurances: Will the price of reducing the welfare rolls be an increase in the number of poor people?

Mr. Pataki argues that under his policies, the economy will grow enough to create jobs for people on welfare after they lose benefits. Advocates for the poor and union leaders demur. They point out that in New York City, which has about 70 percent of the state's welfare recipients, the unemployment rate hit 8.6 percent in August, more than three points higher than that of the whole nation. And they say that the new jobs that are cropping up require experience that most recipients do not have.

Mr. Pataki's plan, which would end cash grants for most childless adults and would begin reducing benefits for families after 18 months, eliminating them entirely after five years on the rolls, faces tough sledding in the Democratic-controlled Assembly. But whatever plan emerges could cause upheaval in the work force.

With more people seeking employment, wages might drop for low-skill jobs. Local governments might continue to cut their payrolls and replace municipal employees with current or former welfare recipients.

The Sub-Minimum Wage

"The reality is that this is going to create intense competition for jobs that don't exist, especially at the low-wage level," said William F. Henning Jr., a vice president at Local 1180 of the Communications Workers of America, which represents 7,000 workers in city government. "There simply aren't the jobs for them now. What this is an impetus toward a sub-minimum wage."

Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani was still evaluating the Governor's plan, but has predicted that the new Federal rules will push people off welfare without giving the city enough money for child care and job training to help them get jobs. Mr. Pataki says such criticism is unfounded.

"People who don't want to see changes made in the welfare system will always cast doubt on any new initiative and any new idea, because they are supporters of the status quo," said Zenia Mucha, the Governor's spokeswoman.

But both supporters and detractors of the welfare overhaul say it is difficult to predict what will happen two or three years from now. Doomsday predictions may not come to pass because welfare recipients may alter their behavior once they realize that their benefits are finite. They may go on and off welfare, getting short-term or part-time jobs — seeking to prolong their eligibility for benefits under the five-year limit. That way, the number of people who have lost their benefits will be staggered with those who have not, and the work force will not be flooded with new people all at once.

There may also be loopholes and exemptions in the Federal rules that allow some flexibility. And it's possible that if politicians see sharp increases in unemployment and homelessness, they will start bending even more, regardless of how fed up they are with the present welfare system.

"The worst-case scenario is possible; it is just not likely," said Douglas J. Besharov, a resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute in Washington. "I think that the political system is perfectly willing to have homeless men and perhaps some homeless women, but it is not ready to have homeless families."

ECONOMY

When Corporate Directors Play Musical Chairs

By JUDITH H. DOBRZYNSKI

TO shareholders weary of watching corporate mishaps with little, if any, discernible intervention from boards, all directors are suspect. But some, to paraphrase George Orwell, are more suspect than others.

They are trophy directors who sit on many boards and can navigate corporate America's wood-paneled board rooms as easily as their own homes. Among directors of the Fortune 1,000 companies, they include well-connected types like Frank C. Carlucci, the former Defense Secretary who according to 1996 proxies sits on 14 corporate boards, and Ann D. McLaughlin, the former Labor Secretary who sits on 11, as well as lower-profile executives like Raymond S. Trough, who occupies 15 board seats, David T. Kollat (also 15), Claudine B. Malone (11) and Willie D. Davis (11).

Their clout could be enormous in corporate America. Yet, many shareholders ask, do these directors have the time to be vigilant representatives of investors? And, if they are making a bundle in the board room — five-figure retainers from each board, plus meeting fees and perks — will they challenge chief executives who prefer directors to be docile?

"A C.E.O. who doesn't want to be monitored closely wants a director with lots of board seats," asserted Charles Elson, a professor who spe-

cializes in corporate governance at the Stetson Law School in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Just Tuesday, a panel of governance experts questioned whether "star directors" added anything but sparkle to a board, and recommended that senior executives serve on no more than two boards and that others on no more than six.

Try as they might, though, shareholders determined to break up the cozy directors' club that often codifies chief executives have been frustrated in their attempts to home in on individuals. Information about directors is scarce and scattered. And boards are collective bodies, so no action, or lack thereof, can be pinned to an individual. Last spring, for example, the Teamsters' pension fund tried to identify the nation's "least valuable directors," but was widely criticized for relying on old data, attendance records and a less-than-rigorous examination process.

New analyses for The New York Times of the available data show that investors have reason to be concerned about ubiquitous directors. Many indeed have much at stake and must be hard pressed to find the time to provide the scrutiny that board service demands. Worse, they seem to cost shareholders money.

Even so, the number of people who sit on multiple boards is growing, not shrinking. Last year, 68 directors of Fortune 1,000 companies sat on nine or more corporate boards, up from 36 who did so in 1991, according to Directorship, a consulting firm in Greenwich, Conn. The number with

eight board seats rose to 54, from 40.

Yet as a class these brand-name directors add no value to corporate performance and seem to be a drain on resources. When Graef Crystal, a corporate compensation expert in San Diego, looked at the performance of the 256 companies whose boards have one or more of these "directors," compared with the rest of the 1,554 companies in the Standard & Poor's indexes of large-capitalization, mid-cap and small-cap companies, he found no statistically significant difference in their returns to shareholders over three years.

Mr. Crystal did find, however, that those 256 companies paid their chief executives and directors more than the companies' size and shareholder returns would suggest, and by a statistically significant amount: on average, the overpayment came to about 6 percent in both cases.

Tellingly, the overpayment increases, Mr. Crystal found, when two or more trophy directors adorn a board, which is the case at 64 companies including Time Warner, Kmart, Xerox, American Express, Allied-Signal, Sara Lee, Dow Jones, Fluor and Aon. These 64 companies, as a class, overpay their chief executives by more than 13 percent, compared with their peers in size and performance, and overpay their outside directors by nearly 20 percent by the same measures.

To reach his conclusion, Mr. Crystal added up the compensation given to the directors and chief executives and redistributed it, based on the company's size and performance. To judge size, he looked at revenue, invested capital and the number of employees, and to gauge performance, he examined stock-price appreciation and reinvested dividends. From these calculations, he determined "competitive pay," which reflects what each company would pay its chief executive and directors if pay-for-performance measures were used.

"Celebrity directors are worse than useless," Mr. Crystal said. "They bring more debits to the table than credits." The likelihood of this "unmistakable pattern" of overpayment happening by chance, he added, is less than 1 in 100 with regard to chief executives and less than 1 in 1,000 for outside directors.

The pattern does not hold for all brand-name directors. Henry R. Kravis and George R. Roberts, of Kohlberg Kravis Roberts, sit on more than a dozen boards, but the five companies for which performance could be tracked tend to pay their chief executives less than their size and performance suggest. Directors' pay at those companies came in about right.

But Mr. Crystal said he found an astounding connection between some celebrity directors and overpayments by the companies where they served. For example, Joseph A. Califano Jr., the one-time Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, is a director of nine companies. Excluding three that were not in Mr. Crystal's data base (two are subsidiaries of a larger company), the remaining six, as a group, overpay chief executives by 281 percent and their directors by 71 percent, by Mr. Crystal's reckoning.

Such overpayment cannot be ascribed solely to one director, of course, but these brand names seem to set off a phenomenon common in the world of compensation. "They ratchet it up," said Ira M. Millstein, a governance expert at the law firm of Weil, Gotshal & Manges in New York. "You can't pay one director more than the others, and then you automatically increase your C.E.O.'s pay, too."

Itinerant directors can make quite a haul. Various surveys show that the average company pays each outside director about \$33,000 a year. But some pay much more, and the drabs add up for the super-busy. In 1995, Allen F. Jacobson, the former chief executive of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing, reeled in compensation of more than \$785,200, including cash, pension benefits and the present value of stock options, from 10 of his 11 board seats, according to Mr. Crystal.

It is impossible, however, to determine if Mr. Jacobson is the highest-paid independent director for 1995. Other directors sit on the boards of

foreign or private corporations that have no disclosure requirements, or of companies outside Mr. Crystal's 1,554-company data base. Also scrambling the picture is the mix of pay — retainers, fees for board and committee meetings, bonuses for heading committees, payment in stock and in options, pension benefits and perquisites like products and charitable contributions made in directors' names.

Even setting aside benefits and stock options, the pay can hardly be called cheap change. In 1995, for example, Ms. McLaughlin probably pocketed more than \$352,250 in cash from her board seats, based on information from Directorship. That total excludes fees from Sedgwick Group, a British insurer, and from Potomac Electric Power, which is in the midst of a merger and did not file a 1996 proxy statement. It also excludes some cash she probably received for attending committee meetings at several companies, because proxy statements often do not disclose the frequency of committee meetings or attendance at them.

Ms. McLaughlin did not return telephone calls seeking comment.

Vernon E. Jordan, senior partner at Alkin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld, a Washington law firm, and a close friend of President Clinton, probably took home even more cash — at least \$463,150, calculated on the available information from the eight companies for which he is a director. That sum does not include payments for his directorship at Revlon Group, which recently went public.

Mr. Jordan declined to answer questions about his board service. To shareholders worried about their investments, a trophy director's pay is a problem not only because the money seems to be wasted, but also because these big sums create strong ties between directors and incumbent chief executives. "These directors do have more at risk," said Neil Minow, a principal at Lens Inc., a Washington-based investment group. "If you aggravate the C.E.O. of one company, word gets around. And you want to be a team player."

The more boards someone is on, investors say, the less likely he or she is to disturb the status quo — even when it needs to be.

"That's the problem with boards — the team-player culture," Ms. Minow added.

Shareholder questions about time constraints also appear to be legitimate, especially for people whose job schedules are already demanding.

John L. Clendenin, the chief executive of the BellSouth Corporation, sits on the boards of nine Fortune 1,000 companies including his own, William P. Stritz, chief executive of the Ralston-Purina Company, is a director of nine companies, including Ralston, Joseph P. Flannery, chief executive of Uniroyal Holding Inc., sits on eight corporate boards including his own — as do Walter Scott, the chief executive of Peter Kiewit Sons', and Orin R. Smith, chief executive of the Engelhard Corporation.

How stretched are they? Consider Mr. Clendenin. All told, he is expected each year at 60 regular meetings of his corporate boards, which include R.I.R. Nahisco, Wachovia, Equifax, Kroger and Home Depot, based on data from Directorship. He sits on 17 committees for those 9 boards, and serves as chairman for 5 of the committees. All have meetings, usually at breakfast before the full board meeting. Boards frequently have dinners for directors the evening before.

Three boards on which he is an outside director are in Atlanta, BellSouth's home, but he must travel to meetings of five companies based in New York: Cincinnati; Louisville; Winston-Salem, N.C.; and Fort Mill, S.C.

That does not include the hours needed to read preparatory material and keep up with each business. Surveys suggest that directors spend 180 hours — or more than four 40-hour workweeks a year — on each board. "If you're a C.E.O. on eight boards, that's eight months of the year when you're doing someone else's work," said Mr. Elson, the law professor. "That means you're not doing your work, or a combination of the two. It's terrible no matter how you look at it."

Mr. Clendenin disagrees. He regularly works 5 A.M. to 7 P.M. at BellSouth, where in his 12 years as chief executive he has run up a respectable record of profits. When he attends board meetings, he said, "I do double duty," tending business for BellSouth at his destination.

Mr. Clendenin does not appear to skip on attendance: Companies are required to disclose the names of directors who do not attend, in person or by phone, at least 75 percent of all board and committee meetings, and none cited him in 1995. As for preparatory work, "It's all stuff I do at night and on weekends," he said.

Board critics who want to limit multiple directorships "assume that all the homework should take place between 8 and 5, and that's nonsense," Mr. Clendenin said. "Every board I'm familiar with sends materials to board members all the time, all month long. There's a constant flow of information, so you can do it at your leisure."

In return for his service, Mr. Clendenin said he took home marketing expertise that he applied at BellSouth. He also, by Mr. Crystal's accounting of cash, stock and benefits, earned \$492,800 in 1995 from all his boards. BellSouth paid him \$8.1 million in total compensation.

Mr. Clendenin does not fare too badly on Mr. Crystal's value scale of brand-name directors. While his nine boards, as a class, overpay their chief executives by 23 percent, they pay outside directors about 16 percent less than their size and performance would suggest.

That is not a wash to shareholders — chief executives earn much more than directors — but it is less striking than Mr. Califano's corporate record. Of the six boards on which he serves for which data were available, only Chrysler seems to have pay nearly in sync with size and performance.

Mr. Califano, who is now chairman of the Columbia University Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse,

pocketed \$626,000 in cash, stock and benefits in 1995 from the six boards, Mr. Crystal calculated.

Lilyan H. Affinito, a retired executive who holds eight board seats, provides another illustration. In 1995, she earned \$397,900 from her six public-company boards. And they, as a class, overpaid their chief executives by 73 percent and their outside directors by 26 percent. Ms. Affinito is a director at Caterpillar, Jostens, Lillian Vernon and Tambrands. Along with Mr. Califano, she sits on the boards of Kmart and Chrysler, and she sat on the boards of two subsidiaries of Nynex that have recently been disbanded.

Mr. Califano and Ms. Affinito did not return calls seeking comment.

Only single-minded skeptics would suggest that chief executives and boards choose trophy directors specifically to raise everyone's pay. Experts in corporate governance cite other reasons star directors are popular. Because their names are known from other boards, they enjoy more credibility on Wall Street than unknowns. Movers and shakers like Mr. Jordan bring glamour by association to the chief executive and to the company. And then there is access.

"If you ask C.E.O.'s, they say these directors open doors in a quiet, legitimate way," said Mr. Millstein, who headed the commission assembled by the National Association of Corporate Directors on board standards. "The argument is that you can buy that, and you should buy it. If you want someone to get you access, you should retain them as a consultant."

The report's publication could mark a turning point. "People have begun to see the makeup of boards as a management problem," said Mr. Elson, also a member of the commission, which suggested that financial literacy should be a requirement for service and recommended limits on multiple directorships. "I think anyone who sits on seven or more boards will become inherently suspect in the financial community."

With Elections Over, The Board Races Begin

By JUDITH H. DOBRZYNSKI

THE 1996 elections are barely over, but another race is already on for many losers, retirees and defectors from the Clinton Administration, and it eeds in the corporate board room. A few companies have put out the word that they would like political insiders on their boards — despite investor questions about such celebrity directors — executive recruiters say.

And some of the newly unemployed in Washington are actively seeking such positions. Many companies' wish lists include Colin L. Powell, despite his willingness so far to join just one board, that of Gulfstream Aerospace. And Laura D'Andrea Tyson, head of the National Economic Council, seems to be the "most wanted."

"People believe she was a positive influence even if they don't agree with her politics," said Roger M. Kenny, head of Boardroom Consultants. "And women with a financial background seem to be in demand."

Age blocks some people who might otherwise be hot, including Bob Dole, 73, and Warren Christopher, 71, the departing Secretary of State. Many corporate bylaws require directors to step down at 70 or 72.

William J. Perry, the departing Defense Secretary who turned 69 last month, might squeak through. Some companies allow directors to stand for election until they reach 70 or 72 and then finish out their term, and Mr. Perry's geopolitical knowledge and experience in military contracting make him attractive.

Among other Cabinet members, Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich has fostered his availability to some recruiters via intermediaries, with mixed reviews. "He is a brilliant

guy, but he's not an attractive board candidate" because he has antagonized corporate America with attacks on those who have shrunk their work forces, said one recruiter who spoke on condition of anonymity. Mr. Kenny, however, said, "Government has mellowed him, and he'd probably be more attractive now than before his Government service."

Recruiters said companies might make room for Henry G. Cisneros, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, but would be less likely to do so for Federico F. Peña, the Transportation Secretary, and Hazel R. O'Leary, the Energy Secretary, whose tenures are seen as lackluster. Who else is a contender?

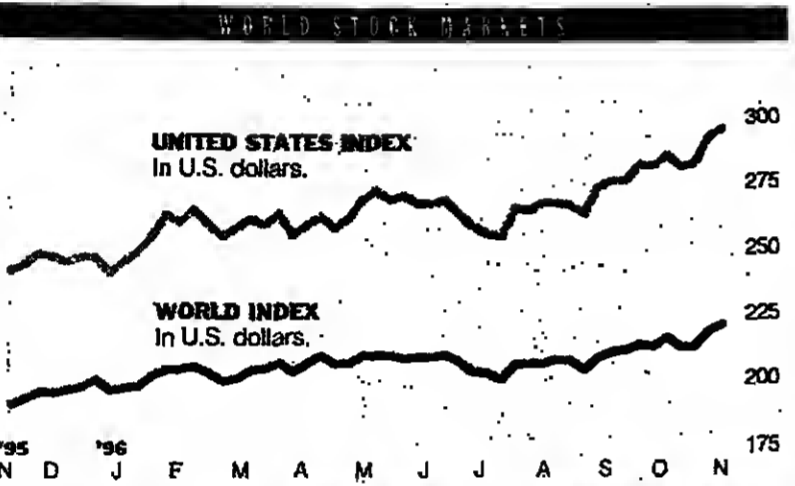
One recruiter who insisted on anonymity was intrigued by recent treaties from an agent of former Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey.

Ted Jacek, a partner at Heidrick & Struggles, says Kenneth D. Brody, who stepped down as chairman of the Export-Import Bank in January, has prospects. "He ran a good-sized operation there, and he was on the management committee at Goldman, Sachs before," he said.

Mr. Kenny said Senator Alan K. Simpson of Wyoming "fits interesting," and pointed to his expertise on health care and the environment.

Jack Kemp is expected to retake some of the six board seats he vacated to become Mr. Dole's running mate, the Oracle Corporation most prominent among them. Mr. Kemp, some recruiters say, might be able to trade up to bigger boards if he does not begin his own Presidential run.

The demand for politicians is not what it used to be, though. Pendleton E. James, a top recruiter who was once President Reagan's personnel chief, said his clients were "looking for substantial background to a given field, rather than public service." □



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the Financial Times/Standard & Poor's Actuaries World Indices, a measure of stock market performance. The FT Indices are compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Standard & Poor's, in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and Faculty of Actuaries.

PERFORMANCE IN U.S. DOLLARS IN LOCAL CURR.

Country	Index	Week % Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.	YTD Rank	Dividend Yield	Index	YTD % Chg.
Australia	215.65	1.5	14	13.5	18	4.21	181.61	6.9
Austria	184.27	1.0	21	5.6	21	1.98	144.43	11.3
Belgium	227.58	1.8	10	8.8	20	3.82	174.43	14.9
Brazil	179.16	-0.8	28	29.9	2	1.80	339.57	37.6
Britain	265.54	2.4	8	15.2	17	4.02	236.25	7.3
Canada	191.73	1.0	20	29.2	3	1.94	185.84	26.8
Denmark	339.02	1.2	17	17.4	14	1.73	266.92	22.6
Finland	238.87	7.7	1	27.7	4	2.24	227.45	33.4
France	210.99	1.2	18	17.6	13	2.90	168.63	22.5
Germany	188.59	1.6	13	15.2	16	1.70	147.88	21.4
Hong Kong	483.30	1.7	11	24.7	6	3.22	479.77	24.7
Indonesia	224.64	3.8	6			2.59	321.99	
Ireland	319.07	-0.1	24	24.9	5	3.39	269.61	20.0
Italy	81.87	3.8	5	11.1	19	2.24	92.76	6.2
Japan	142.47	-0.4	27	-8.0	24	0.77	100.05	-1.0
Malaysia	583.01	0.2	23	20.2	8	1.10	566.59	19.4
Mexico	1,221.75	1.1	19	18.0	12	1.24	10,558.81	21.0
Netherlands	322.35	2.9	7	18.2	11	2.97	248.80	24.7
New Zealand	92.11	-0.1	25	15.6	15	4.01	69.25	7.0
Norway	277.98	2.2	9	20.2	7	2.11	238.85	20.4
Philippines	195.61	-0.3	26			0.62	256.03	
Singapore	412.59	4.8	3	1.3	23	1.01	265.98	0.2
South Africa	328.71	1.5	12	-14.7	25	2.31	335.78	9.4
Spain	195.51	1.3	16	18.4	10	3.18	188.06	23.9
Sweden	409.12	3.9	4	31.1	1	2.12	401.40	31.1
Switzerland	248.59	1.3	15	5.3	22	1.50	197.04	17.0
Thailand	129.94	5.2	2	-22.8	26	2.88	128.19	-22.1
United States	299.93	0.9	22	19.4	9	1.98	299.93	19.4

COMPOSITE INDICES

Index	Week % Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.	YTD Rank	Dividend Yield	Index	YTD % Chg.
Europe	231.52	2.2	15.3	2.95	196.48	15.6	
Pacific Basin	159.24	0.1	-3.6	1.23	113.49	1.9	
Europe/Pacific	189.24	1.1	5.1	2.11	144.77	8.3	
World	225.32	1.0	11.4	2.05	193.17	13.5	

Source: Goldman, Sachs & Co. Exchange rates as of Friday's London close. © 1996 The Financial Times Ltd., Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Standard & Poor's.

CURRENCIES

Exchange rate	Friday	Last Friday	Week % Chg.	Year Ago
Japanese yen to the U.S. dollar	110.88	111.50	-0.55	102.18
German marks to the U.S. dollar	1.5103	1.5053	+0.33	1.4068
Canadian dollars to the U.S. dollar	1.3385	1.3306	+0.59	1.3513
U.S. dollars to the British pound	1.6635	1.6464	+1.03	1.5429

Source: Bloomberg Financial Markets, exchange rates as of Friday's New York close.

Nov. 11-15: Markets Keep Climbing as Inflation Fear Subsides and the Fed Leaves Rates Alone

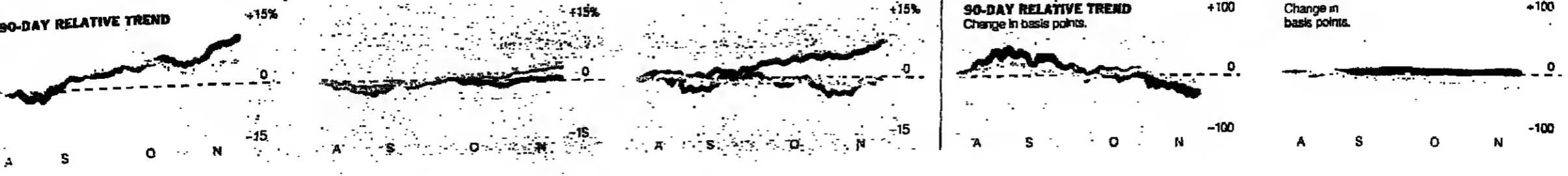
PRICES

Category	Change	Value
DOMESTIC EQUITIES		
Broad market	Up 0.93%	737.62
S. & P. 500 index		
Blue chips	Up 2.06%	6,348.03
Dow 30 industrials		
Small capitalization	Up 0.57%	346.52
Russell 2000 index		
DOMESTIC BONDS		
Treasuries	Up 0.53%	195.75
Ryan Labs. Total Return		
Municipals	Up 0.37%	117.56
Bond Buyer index		
Corporates	Up 0.57%	851.04
Merrill Lynch Master index		

Category	Change	Value
AROUND THE WORLD		
European stocks	Up 2.17%	231.52
F.T. Actuaries Europe		
Asian stocks	Up 0.08%	159.24
F.T. Actuaries Pacific Basin		
Gold	Up 0.16%	
New York cash price		\$331.10

YIELDS

Category	Change	Value
BONDS		
Long bonds	6.46%	
30-year Treasuries	Down 4 basis pts.	
Notes	5.65%	
2-year Treasuries	Down 9 basis pts.	
Municipals	5.76%	
Bond Buyer index	Down 3 basis pts.	
OTHER INVESTMENTS		
Money market funds	4.82%	
Taxable average	Down 3 basis pts.	
Bank C.D.'s	5.07%	
1-year small savers	Down 3 basis pts.	
Stocks	2.02%	
S. & P. 500 dividend yield	Down 1 b.p.	



Sources: Bank Rate Monitor, Bloomberg Financial Markets, The Bond Buyer, Datastream, Goldman, Sachs, IBC's Money Fund Report, Merrill Lynch, Standard & Poor's Ryan Labs

The New York Times

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Janet Reno's Future

The big jobs at the State and Defense Departments are getting most of the attention in the Cabinet shuffling game that is now under way. But from the standpoint of political sensitivity and ethics, President Clinton faces no more important decision than whether to allow Janet Reno to remain as Attorney General.

Over all, her tenure has not been especially distinguished. But when public confidence and Mr. Clinton's own long-term reputation are put into the balance, it is clear that Ms. Reno must be reappointed or replaced with someone of indisputable reputation and no political ties whatsoever to the White House or to Democratic Party fund-raising.

Probably only a Republican lawyer of national stature would fill the bill. Given the unlikelihood of Mr. Clinton's going in that direction, the Reno reappointment should be made quickly to avoid the impression that she is being kept dangling to discourage her from acting on pending ethics matters.

For her part, Ms. Reno has said she wants to stay on. Yet Mr. Clinton has preferred to keep her and everyone else guessing about her future. In the process, he has put Ms. Reno in the awkward spot of having to make delicate judgment calls about alleged fund-raising excesses by Mr. Clinton and his party while she awaits final word about her job.

This, in turn, has put a cloud over her handling of recent requests to investigate the financing of the 1996 Presidential race. Earlier this month, Ms. Reno

deflected Common Cause's request for an independent prosecutor to investigate the matter, saying, unconvincingly, that the complaint was too vague and that having the Justice Department proceed to investigate the matter itself would create no political conflict of interest. Still before her is a request for an independent prosecutor filed by Senator John McCain of Arizona and several other Republicans, which must be decided before the end of the month.

Fueling the speculation about Ms. Reno's prospects, anonymous Presidential aides griped in the press last week about Ms. Reno's past willingness to refer appropriate cases involving the President and his close associates to independent prosecutors. They view that as disloyalty. But such independence is something to be valued in an Attorney General. A wise President would salute such character, not greet it with grumpy silence.

Almost any replacement from Mr. Clinton's own party would at this juncture be seen as a political patsy. That includes Ms. Reno's able deputy, Jamie Gorelick. Even if the President continues to delay, Ms. Reno's obligation is to make decisions on the merits about the thorny campaign financing charges. Based on the available information that means seeking an independent counsel removed from any appearance of partisanship or White House pressure.

A Turn in the 'Asian Way'

A look at the numbers at this week's Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation summit meeting in the Philippines provides the latest indication that Asian political leaders need not control their citizens so markets can be free. The new growth statistics challenge a familiar argument made by several Asian rulers that political freedom burts economic growth and, more broadly, is alien to Asian values.

The argument, advanced principally by leaders of Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and China, came to prominence at the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna. It was an angry reply to the Clinton Administration's early promise to make the promotion of democracy a foundation of its foreign policy. Armed with the new growth figures, President Clinton has an opportunity to re-emphasize that goal during his visit to Asia this week.

The Asian assertion goes like this. Asians value social order and family over individual rights. Economic growth and social harmony require a strong government that can make unpopular choices. It must be able to control the press and arrest strikers, protesters and dissenters. The decadent West, torn by crime, racial tensions, drug abuse and other social disorders, should mind its own affairs.

Rapid growth rates in East Asia gave this proposition a veneer of intellectual respectability. Until recently, Asia's economic tigers were all authoritarian nations, like Singapore, Indonesia and Malaysia, or countries only recently lifted from autocracy, like Taiwan and South Korea.

But the theory that political repression is good for economic growth was always dubious. There are a dozen impoverished dictatorships for every case like Chile under Gen. Augusto Pinochet or Singapore under Lee Kuan Yew. Recent growth figures show there is even less reason to believe the theory today. In 1992, Mr. Lee, the most articulate propo-

nent of Asian values, called the Philippines a "sick man" and recommended more discipline and less democracy. This year, the Philippines, more democratic than ever, is growing faster than Singapore. Of all the Asian nations, only China is growing more rapidly than Thailand, another democracy. As South Korea and Taiwan become freer, their growth remains as high as that of Singapore and Indonesia.

The advantages of freedom should be self-evident. Free speech helps identify failed policies and exposes the corruption that often rots the economy in authoritarian societies like Indonesia. As information-based industries replace manufacturing as the foundation of Asian economies, nations will find it increasingly difficult to compete without free access to foreign media and the Internet.

Recent statements by Asian leaders show more respect for human rights. Pressure from the Philippines and Thailand has provoked the Association of South East Asian Nations, whose other members are authoritarian, to reverse its earlier embrace of Myanmar and delay its membership. In Malaysia, Anwar Ibrahim, who is Deputy Prime Minister and heir apparent to the top job, has openly and eloquently criticized leaders who justify oppression in the name of order. Japan, which treats its citizens with respect, has begun to push for human rights in the rest of Asia.

The last word in the debate should go to Asia's increasingly vocal citizens. During the summer, Indonesians poured into the streets to protest the crackdown on an opposition party. A recent meeting of Asian non-governmental organizations applauded the pressure Europe and the United States were putting on Myanmar. It was one of many endorsements of human rights from the members of Asia's growing civil society, who believe that governments that declare their people want orderly silence must do well to consult them first.

Editorial Notebook

Trouble on Mount Rushmore

Critics of multiculturalism predicted that the movement would aggravate racial and cultural differences, eroding ties that bind past to present and American to American. But a glance at just about any medium — film, literature, commerce, art — confirms that the multicultural impulse has broadened common culture dramatically, exposing America as never before to the richness of its identity.

Like other movements before it, though, multiculturalism has fallen victim to viewing the past not on its own terms but through the prism of modern norms and expectations. In Thomas Jefferson's case, the impulse has led to a kind of witch hunt into the past.

Jefferson was always an easy mark for know-nothing college freshmen. They labeled him a hypocrite — and dismissed his Declaration of Independence — because he held slaves and primitive opinions on race. But Jefferson's acceptance of slavery and his views on race are wholly understandable, given a context where human bondage was the rule and many fortunes, including his, depended on it. It is remarkable enough that he foresaw Emancipation and accepted it as inevitable. It would have taken an enormous leap of imagination for a man of his time to envision the multiracial society.

Jefferson-bashing now flows freely through the mainstream. Michael Lind has beaten him up in two consecutive books, "The Next American Nation" and the more recent "Up From Conservatism." Conor Cruise O'Brien picks up the cudgel in "The Long Affair: Thomas Jefferson and the French Revolution, 1785-1800." Both men label Jefferson an irredeemable racist and would evict him from the national pantheon.

Mr. O'Brien rests his argument on the contrast between the Declaration of Independence and Jefferson's "Notes on the State of Virginia," which equates African-Americans with beasts. As Mr. O'Brien points out, the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Commission dodged this contradiction when it chose the inscription for his memorial. The inscription is misleadingly con-

Thomas Jefferson Meets Multiculturalism

structed from conflicting sections of "Notes" and Jefferson's autobiography. The inscription reads: "Commerce between master and slave is despotism. Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people are to be free." The reference to freedom is lifted from Jefferson's autobiography, which continues: "Nor is it less certain that the two races, equally free, cannot live in the same government. Native opinion... has drawn indelible lines of distinction between them."

This selective editing gave rise to what Mr. O'Brien calls "the liberal-Jeffersonian lie" about Jefferson's undying support of liberty. Like Mr. Lind before him, Mr. O'Brien would diminish Jefferson in American history. He asserts that Jefferson played only a minor role in the Declaration, that he was a mere stenographer for the Continental Congress. Mr. O'Brien claims further that Jefferson influenced modern terrorists. He notes that when the Oklahoma City bombing suspect Timothy McVeigh was arrested, he was wearing a T-shirt with a Jeffersonian slogan.

Mr. O'Brien commits the fatal unfairness of holding a Colonial-era figure to standards based in the new millennium. The attitudes toward blacks expressed in the Virginia book were reinforced by everyday encounters with an impoverished, largely illiterate people. Even stalwart abolitionists believed slaves to be inferior. But what if Jefferson had lived to meet Frederick Douglass, a writer and orator whose skills rivaled Jefferson's own? Douglass argued magnificently against the ideas in "Notes on the State of Virginia" and cannily anticipated the themes set forth in eugenics, and later in "The Bell Curve."

The Jefferson bashers would purge us of racial poisons by burning Jefferson at the stake. But Jefferson did not create democracy's central contradiction. He only embodied it. The question is not how he reached his views on race, but how those views would have changed had he lived to meet in Douglass the first promise of a multiracial culture.

BRENT STAPLES

A Free-Speech Right to Arts Funds? No Way

To the Editor:

Karen Finley (Op-Ed, Nov. 14) just doesn't get it. The "chocolate-smearing woman" contends that the National Endowment for the Arts violated her constitutional right of free expression by denying her funds. This is bad logic. Ms. Finley does have a right to free expression; what she does not have is a right to expect that the American taxpayer should pay her to express that right. Such wrongheaded thinking has led not only to criticisms of the endowment but also to reductions in its financing.

This is regrettable because the endowment has many positive achievements. It is small wonder, though, that it has been under fire when some supporters continue to assert that they have a right to Federal funds.

THOMAS J. CROWLEY
Bryan, Tex., Nov. 15, 1996

Dig In and Make Art

To the Editor:

It is unfortunate that our Government cannot provide the same level



Gary Clement

of support to the National Endowment for the Arts as it gives to marching bands, and that the agency, according to Karen Finley (Op-Ed, Nov. 14), is merely a facade. Art doesn't grow on trees. It takes ideas and money to produce art. In the past, the endowment provided the money, and the artist provided

the goods. But Ms. Finley's fans will continue to support and cherish her work whether or not she receives Government funds.

Artists should work harder at educating our society as to the benefits of controversial art. Until America realizes that Government support is crucial to artistic diversity, we will have to make that happen on our own.

Artists will find outlets for their art. The few who have worked the system can join the majority who have been busy making art without receiving a dime from the private or public sector.

PETER CARLIN
New York, Nov. 14, 1996

The writer is a painter and sculptor.

Chocolate Sells

To the Editor:

It is high time that Karen Finley (Op-Ed, Nov. 14) graduate to self-sufficiency. Why not create a line of signed chocolate-smearing dolls to compete with Barbie dolls and Barney?

CHRISTOPHER WOODS
Houston, Nov. 14, 1996

Immigration Law Loosens a Safety Net

To the Editor:

Representative Lamar Smith's Nov. 14 letter supplies welcome assurance that Congress did not intend the new immigration law to foreclose judicial review in all asylum cases. But the new law does insulate from judicial review many asylum denials and other important decisions of administrative officials.

Our immigration laws go on for pages listing the acts that render even long-term legal immigrants deportable. They range from serious crimes to trivial transgressions, like the failure to report a dress change on time. United States law has always given immigration officials a limited discretion to spare long-term lawful permanent residents as well as others who can prove extreme hardship to citizen relatives or who have other special equities.

But those decisions are made by human beings, and human beings are fallible. Every immigration practitioner can relate instances in which officials have mistakenly found applicants ineligible for discretionary

relief. In the past, the courts have provided a safety net.

Not anymore. Under the new law, the courts have been stripped of the power to review some of the most crucial decisions that immigration officials make.

The elderly immigrant who came lawfully to the United States as a child but who failed to report an address change on time could be deported because an official erroneously decided that the person did not qualify for relief. No court would have the power to correct the error.

Only a tiny proportion of actual denials are brought to court. But the courts have averted many a tragedy and have provided guidance for future cases. Moreover, the prospect of judicial review has furnished an incentive for administrators to do their work carefully. When the human stakes are this great, our laws should demand no less.

STEPHEN H. LEGOMSKY
St. Louis, Nov. 14, 1996

The writer is a professor of international law at Washington University.

Welfare Proposals Hurt Elderly Immigrants

To the Editor:

"Wrong Way on Welfare" (editorial, Nov. 13) and "The President's Next Welfare Test" (editorial, Nov. 11) both speak accurately about the potential harm that proposed welfare reforms will have on children.

However, the reforms will be equally cruel for large numbers of legal, elderly immigrants who came to this country with the understanding that their status insured certain benefits.

Thousands of such immigrants face a future portending no Supple-

mental Security Income benefits and questionable Medicaid benefits.

It is unlikely that they will have worked the required 40 quarters that would assure continuation of benefits.

These reforms will also result in massive burdens on the families who provide the major sources of support for these people. It is imperative that the President focus on how to protect these elderly people and their families from the potential harm confronting them.

SUE LEVKOFF
Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 13, 1996

The writer is director of the Harvard Upper New England Geriatric Education Center, Harvard Medical School.

'The Rules' and Men

To the Editor:

"Just When Guys Thought It Was Safe, Kablooey!" (Week in Review, Nov. 10), by Douglas Martin, was a welcome rebuttal to the misguided and mean-spirited notions propounded in "The Rules," the best-selling book advising women how to land a husband.

Mr. Martin believes that few men write how-to books about their own "idealized views of relationships," which sometimes involve "frequent and perfect sex followed by the beloved maiden floating into the darkness only to return, miraculously, with a pizza and a six-pack."

In fact, men publish plenty of examples of unreal, objectifying relationships — witness the pornography industry.

Though not tracked by best-seller lists, pornographic literature sells in huge numbers, and is as much to blame for the standoff between the sexes that Mr. Martin rightly (and, thank goodness, humorously) decries.

SUSANNAH DRIVEA
New York, Nov. 12, 1996

Women Who Lead

To the Editor:

Though I grant that most women leaders in Asia achieved power through male relatives, your Nov. 10 Week in Review appraisal is parsimonious. Under Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, India joined the nuclear fraternity and nationalized the banks. In Bangladesh, Prime Minister Hasina Wazed has restored democratic institutions. Tamil violence has not escalated under President Chandrika Kumaratunga of Sri Lanka.

In a male-dominated world, women have to work with the help of men. Ask any feminist in the United States, where a woman President remains unlikely until the middle of the next century.

NITA SBAE
Kew Gardens, Queens, Nov. 14, 1996

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Those selected may be shortened for space reasons. Fax letters to (212) 556-3622 or send by electronic mail to letters@nytimes.com, or by regular mail to Letters to the Editor, The New York Times, 229 West 43rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036-3959.

Children and S.S.I.

To the Editor:

As a pediatrician who occasionally performs Supplemental Security Income disability exams, I was intrigued by your Nov. 11 editorial "The President's Next Welfare Test," in which you discuss a provision in the new welfare law that could reduce the number of children who receive disability payments because of "maladaptive behavior."

You say that President Clinton, whose Administration has control of implementing the provision, should resist the temptation to cut off aid to these children.

Rather than argue the relative impact of one or more handicaps, I would encourage President Clinton, and Congress, too, to rethink S.S.I.'s goals as the program pertains to children.

Instead of thinking in terms of disability benefits, we should think of the medical support these children should be getting to overcome their disabilities. Direct payment to parents seems inefficient and counterproductive. I would rather see more children enrolled in Medicaid, where their needs can be attended to directly, than defend a system that provides cash to their parents.

MATTHEW MCKEEVER, M.D.
Chicago, Nov. 12, 1996

The writer is an instructor in clinical pediatrics at Northwestern University Medical School.

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In Africa, Peacekeeping Is Too Little, Too Late

To the Editor:

"Coping with an African Emergency" (editorial, Nov. 13) is correct in calling for long-term solutions. Your main proposal, however, a peacekeeping mission, is not a long-term solution.

Starting with Africa, we must fix the conditions that cause the civil wars that cause the massive refugee problems and starvation. These conditions are a lack of education, industrialization and, perhaps, democracy.

By not doing so, we seem to encourage would-be dictators and revolutionaries who may consciously or unconsciously feel that whatever they do, someone will go in and feed the survivors while they go unpunished and remain well fed.

Some say that an effort to create an economically and socially stable region would be nation-building and that it does not work. Yet, it can't produce any worse results than the seeming neglect of recent years.

It is preferable to spend money now to avoid great human suffering and another American rescue mission later.

KURT COOPER
Tucson, Ariz., Nov. 14, 1996

To the Editor:

David Rieff has earned a reputation for illuminating important issues underlying humanitarian crises. But with "Intervention Has a Price" (Op-Ed, Nov. 14), he leaves far more questions than answers. Certainly blind, "moralist" military intervention that fails to answer the tough "what if" questions creates lethal ambiguity, à la Mogadishu. But what does Mr. Rieff recommend instead?

It is unclear whether he believes that America and the rest of the international community should engage in nation-building in Central Africa or not intervene in the first place. Is he arguing for a doctrine of "limited tears"? Or that America must be prepared to sacrifice the blood and treasure necessary to uphold international humanitarian values and principles in the longer run? What is Mr. Rieff's bottom-line recommendation? Or is he, too, confused and undecided?

KENNETH J. CAMPBELL
Newark, Del., Nov. 14, 1996

The writer is an assistant professor of political science and international relations of the University of Delaware.

Panama Coffee Test

To the Editor:

I read with amusement about the indictment of a coffee supplier on selling fraudulently marked beans to retailers (news article, Nov. 13).

Without making light of the charges, I am pleased that the coffee buyer for Peet's Coffee and Tea is uncertain that he can tell the difference between the "cheaper" Panamanian beans allegedly substituted for the more expensive Kona.

Panama's coffee is among the world's best. In fact, members of my staff have seen Panamanian beans for sale at high-end coffee houses for little less than Kona. Perhaps we can arrange a taste test of Kona and Panamanian coffee for the sellers mentioned in the article. I am sure that no one will be more pleased with the results than my native coffee growers.

EDUARDO MOGAN
Ambassador of Panama
Washington, Nov. 14, 1996

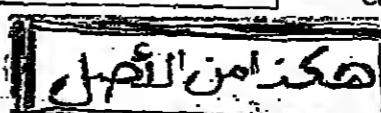
Campaign Financing

To the Editor:

Gary M. Galles (letter, Nov. 13), replying to Bill Bradley's call for campaign financing reform (Op-Ed, Nov. 11), says that the problem lies not with campaign financing but with an activist government that oversteps constitutional constraints and interferes with citizens' rights. While he identifies the symptom, he inexplicably denies the underlying cause.

Politicians exceed their legitimate authority precisely because private special interests pay them to do so, by means of campaign contributions. I am disappointed that Professor Galles, an economist, does not seem to understand the incentives that drive the system.

DEAN MURPHY
Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 13, 1996



Foreign Affairs
THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

The Hot Pursuit

CAIRO "Where is this Mr. Bikel? Take me to him now."
The speaker was an Arab businessman from the gulf. The person he was speaking to was the Israeli official manning Israel's trade booth at the Cairo Middle East Economic Conference. The gulf Arab had been complaining about the difficulties of growing anything in his desert land and the Israeli told him about one of the Israeli firms represented here that used tomato tissue cultures to grow tomatoes in 100 degree heat. Without batting an eye or consulting his Government, the gulf Arab asked to get together immediately with the Israeli tomato man to see if they could do some business. His name was Mr. Bikel.
Something interesting happened here last week. Despite the new hard-line Government in Israel and the turmoil in the peace process, lots of Arab business executives were still looking for Mr. Bikel, and every other Israeli representative. The Israeli business lunch here was packed with Arabs. This raises an interesting question: Is the peace process being privatized? Have the Arab-Israeli business links finally reached such a critical mass that they will continue, and sustain the peace, even when the politics on the ground is going in the opposite direction?
I think not. What we are seeing here is a time lag. It took years after peace was formally concluded between Israelis and Palestinians for the business links to finally get going between Israel and the Arab world, and now they have a real head of steam. But, there is also a lag with the politics. That is, if relations between Israel and the Palestinians continue to deteriorate toward violence, politics will again overtake economics and suffocate it. That was the message I heard from all the Israeli and Arab business leaders here. There is a lot of mutual curiosity between them, a lot of probing and a few deals quietly being struck. But the volume remains small, and one of the mega-projects — the joint airports, power stations, roads or water canals — that would really tie the region together and cement peace have gone forward yet...
Said Shalik Gabri, chairman of the Artoc Group, a major Egyptian holding company: "The mega-projects depend on multinationals and they will not invest in a fragmented region. So what you have instead are ad hoc deals here and there. That will continue, maybe grow, but without progress between Israelis and Palestinians, it

Business ties can't make Mideast peace.

will never reach what it could be. Every Arab businessman contemplating a joint venture with Israel knows that if peace between Israelis and Palestinians really falls apart, he will have trouble with everyone from his workers to his secretary."
Egypt's President, Hosni Mubarak, remarked to me that as long as there were no clashes between Israelis and Palestinians, the Egyptian man in the street felt "encouraged to work with Israelis." But since Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has come into office, and begun to backtrack on the Oslo accords, the mood in the street has deteriorated, he said. "We have not had this situation for years," insisted Mr. Mubarak. "The mood is very bad... It may reach the destruction of the peace process."
That won't be just a political problem for Mr. Netanyahu. Direct foreign investment in Israel has been falling since he took office. Why? Because although there were suicide bombings under Yitzhak Rabin and Shimon Peres, foreign investors were still ready to put money in Israel, because investment is not about yesterday or today — it's about tomorrow — and investors viewed the violence under Mr. Rabin and Mr. Peres as the last spasms of a dying order. Therefore they were ready to invest into the teeth of that violence. Under Mr. Netanyahu, whose commitment to the peace process is suspect, any violence gives investors pause because they worry that it is a harbinger of things to come.
Mr. Netanyahu is entitled to negotiate a secure deal on Hebron. But that deal has been held up by his insistence that Israel have the additional right of "hot pursuit," into Palestinian-controlled areas, of anyone who might attack one of the 400 Jewish zealots living amid 97,000 Palestinians in Hebron. Mr. Netanyahu has got to weigh the hot pursuit he wants in Hebron against the hot pursuit of Mr. Bikel that was going on here. The hot pursuit of Palestinians in Hebron may make life marginally more secure for 400 extremist Israelis. The hot pursuit of Mr. Bikel has the potential to improve the security and livelihood of five million Israelis.

Let's Be Honest About Sex in the Military

By Lucian K. Truscott 4th

LOS ANGELES When Congress decided in 1978 to integrate women into Army units, the Pentagon was told to make the roles. There were bound to be consequences. Now the Army and the rest of the uniformed services confront a problem arising from the regulations put in force 18 years ago.
The mistake the Army made was to adopt regulations that were far too broad in prohibiting sex between officers and enlisted personnel, and between superiors and inferiors within those separate ranks, at any and all times during duty periods, which can stretch to 24 hours a day out of 24.
Yet when men and women live in the same barracks, with showers just down the hall, eat in the same mess halls, train together, work long hours and spend off-duty hours together — and frequently share off-post housing as well — they are bound to find the time to have sex.
The regulations are routinely violated, and everyone in the Army knows this is so, despite the Casablancaesque "I'm shocked — shocked!" protestations of Army commanders in reaction to the sexual harassment scandals.

consequence at the bottom of the totem pole is the kind of reprehensible behavior uncovered recently. I'd wager a week's pay that drill sergeants accused of having illicit sex looked around at the Aberdeen Proving Ground and Fort Leovard Wood and saw that they were not the only ones.
All of this is complicated by the fact that today's Army is commanded by baby boomers who came of age during the so-called sexual revolution and who are now nervously shepherding teen-age sons and daughters through the modern sexual mine field. You can almost see the facial tics and finger-crossing as commanders intone, "Do as I say, not as I did," to their hot-blooded young charges down in the barracks.
The Army should recognize that even young adults, and certainly adult adults, can fall in love (or even lust) with legitimate emotions. Telling a 23-year-old sergeant she cannot have an affair with a 21-year-old corporal is like trying to tell a senior

The rules should be sharpened.

in collage that all sophomores are off-limits. It just won't work.
Regulations should be aimed at specific behavior. Valid reasons for each regulation should be spelled out. Rules for drill instructors and recruits should be sharpened. In the training barracks, the power relationship is one-sided to an extreme, making the notion of consensual sex absurd.
The same goes for the officer corps. Where power relationships are profound — say, between a general and his or her aide, or a company commander and one of his or her platoon leaders — targeted regulations should carefully and precisely regulate personal behavior. But when a recruit is promoted to corporal and she's work-

ing in a motor pool, her old drill sergeant should be fair game, since the power of command has been taken out of the sexual equation. If the platoon leader is moved to the brigade staff, the company commander ought to be free to invite her for a drink at the officers' club without fear of reprisal.
The best thing that has happened to the Army since blacks and whites were fully integrated in the 1950's is the humanizing presence of women in the barracks. Just listen to the superintendant and commandant of West Point, who reassures graduates every chance they get that the Academy is a better place now than it was when we were there, and women are a large part of the reason. It can get better — a lot better — if hypocrisy goes out the same door women came in.

Lucian K. Truscott 4th, a West Point graduate, is author of several novels about the Army, including the forthcoming "Hearts of War," about women in the Army.

Liberties
MAUREEN DOWD
From D.C., With Love

LOS ANGELES The Head Spook spoke.
Or tried to. Mostly, John Deutch's attempts to defend the honor of the C.I.A. were swallowed up in jeers and sneers.
It was a wild scene, the Director of Central Intelligence stepping out of the shadows to face a hostile town meeting in Watts and beg the crowd to believe the agency did not ram a crack pipe down the throat of poor communities in California as part of a scheme to finance the contra struggle in Central America.

The C.I.A., after all, is not accustomed to accountability, sensitivity, shaming and answering charges inflamed on the Internet and talk radio. Even in Oliver Stone's backyard, it was an extraordinary leap from icy, secret coups and assassination attempts to a hot, rowdy town hall televised on "Nightline."
Mr. Deutch was trying to protect the agency's reputation — if there is anything left to protect. But he was also trying to brush the mud off his own skirts, so he can move on to a higher position in the Clinton Administration or a college presidency.
"I go away with a better appreciation of what's on your minds," he told the conspiracy-minded crowd glaring

Mr. C.I.A. on the grill.

at him in this historic encounter session.
Mr. Deutch, whose motorcade swept into the neighborhood that has been seared by crack, tried hard to be sympathetic, but he took no chances. The high school where he spoke was thick with C.I.A. security and L.A. police on lookout — or "pigs on the roof" as one audience member called them in a blast from the past — and everyone had to pass through a metal detector to get in.
Juanita Millender-McDonald, the Congresswoman who had invited the intelligence chief to her district, took him to task at first, noting that, given the C.I.A.'s wicked record, the rule of justice should be reversed. "It is not up to us to prove the C.I.A. was involved in drug trafficking in South-Central Los Angeles," she said. "Rather, it is up to them to prove they were not."
But soon, trying to calm down her profane and mutinous constituents, some of whom were furious at her for inviting Mr. Deutch, she found herself defending him.
"Why don't you all give him a chance?" she pleaded, noting that the supposed sins occurred in the mid-80's. "He wasn't even there."
"How do you know he wasn't there, girlfriend?" a man yelled back.
Mr. Deutch and investigators for several major newspapers have found no evidence to support the conspiracy theory that grew out of a series in The San Jose Mercury News suggesting a C.I.A. role in the spread of crack in America's inner cities.
Certainly, the C.I.A. and Oliver North employed people who had smuggled drugs. No proof exists, however, of an organized C.I.A. plot to finance the war with cocaine cash.
But if any community has a right to be paranoid, it is this one, baked in sour memories: from the Tuskegee study in the 30's in which 652 black men suffering from syphilis went untreated to the attempts of the F.B.I. to infiltrate the Black Panthers and wiretap the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.
Mr. Deutch's promise to investigate was seen as a public relations ploy. One questioner remarked, sarcastically, "Thank you, Mr. C.I.A. Official, for being here. But I'd just like to ask you how you can trust the C.I.A. to investigate itself? You wouldn't ask Saddam Hussein to investigate whether he's making a bomb."
Some black commentators have called the theory that the U.S. Government schemed to destroy young black men a rationalization. Even if true, William Raspberry wrote in The Washington Post, "would that absolve the people who... buy and use the deadly stuff?"
But many at the meeting were perplexed that the Government cannot clean up South-Central. "I don't understand that the most powerful nation on earth that can stop wars," one young man wondered sadly, "can't control two small third-world countries and stop the drug trade to Southern California."
Even before Mr. Deutch finally left the stage, leaning on a cane he uses when an old leg injury acts up, the room was in chaos.
Gerald Barnes, a 60-year-old postal worker, sat quietly on the aisle. "I didn't hardly get anything out of it, with everyone talking at once. But I liked that he came." With a dry smile, he added, "I don't think he's coming again."

Yes, There Is a Double Standard

By C. J. Chivers

PROVIDENCE, R.I. Three years ago, as a Marine Corps recruiter, I faced a difficult decision. During my interviews with a woman seeking admission to Officer Candidates School, she was combative and defensive. Then she insulted a drill instructor, a punishable offense in the military. By any measure, this performance should have disqualified her from consideration.
But the year was 1993, and in the wake of the Tailhook scandal the military was desperate to show that it could shed sexism. In recruiting, this translated into biring as many women as possible.
Although I briefed my commander

The lessons of Tailhook.

about my misgivings, he ordered me to forward her paperwork. She had the grades and the test scores. She passed the physical fitness test for women, barely. She was accepted.
Today, the military again faces a scandal. Several Army officers have been charged with rape and sexual harassment at the Aberdeen Proving Ground. Clearly, the military is guilty of well-entrenched sexism, and if the men accused of committing these crimes are convicted, they should be appropriately punished, as appears to be happening.
The military has pledged a complete review of how it handles relations between the sexes. But commanders must not try to solve the

problem of sexual harassment by lowering expectations for women.
When I was a recruiter, the military tolerated an informal double standard. It wasn't in any recruiting manual, but I was encouraged not to subject female applicants to the same level of scrutiny that male applicants endured. And when I observed pre-boot-camp exercises, women were treated more leniently. We called this "the silver platter."
No doubt most women are able soldiers. But the military only undermines women by tolerating this double standard. When I was in the military, many servicemen resented their female peers, who, they felt, entered through a side door. A common gripe was that "political correctness" would someday cost a life.
Women didn't appreciate the silver platter either; they simply wanted fair treatment. Officers cut corners to increase the number of women in the ranks. Ridding the barracks of sexism will require more soul-searching than that.



The Dos and Don'ts of Bipartisanship

By David Gergen

WASHINGTON When John F. Kennedy won the White House in 1960 with 49.7 percent of the vote, he wisely reached out and appointed Republicans to head the Treasury and Defense Departments, the National Security Council and the Central Intelligence Agency. Not since Franklin D. Roosevelt had leaders of the other party served in such critical positions, but Kennedy knew he needed fortification in two areas where he felt vulnerable: high finance and national security.

Bill Clinton has signaled in recent days that he, too, wants to recruit Republicans for his Cabinet. And his motives seem to parallel Kennedy's. After winning 49.9 percent of the vote and carrying obvious vulnerabilities, he needs to shore up his Presidency. But to match his boyhood idol, President Clinton must show as much wisdom as Kennedy in how he proceeds.
History suggests that the best posts for members of the opposition are

those that have serious policy portfolios and that float slightly above partisan politics, so that the appointee can stay out of the cross hairs when campaigns heat up.
At the same time, as Stephen Hess, a Presidential historian, believes, the appointment should provide strength where a President has perceived weakness. Anything less will be recognized as mere window dressing.
It thus makes good sense for the President to ask Senator William Cohen, a Republican from Maine, or Colin Powell to serve as Secretary of State or Secretary of Defense. They are heavyweights who would be filling heavyweight jobs that are traditionally nonpolitical. But Mr. Cohen has rightly indicated that he would not accept a post as Director of Central Intelligence; he knows that it is not a policymaking job.
In President Clinton's case, it would also be sensible to appoint a Republican as Attorney General, should a vacancy occur. Whatever the outcome of Kenneth Starr's investigations, the President must reassure the public that he seriously wants to dispel the suspicions that now envelop his Administration. There are at least three good Republicans he might pursue: Senator Cohen, Gov. William Weld of Massachusetts, and former Senator Warren Rudman.
There are hints from the White House that a Republican might be recruited for the Education or Commerce Departments. If such an ap-

pointment represented a second Republican in the Cabinet, or if Mr. Clinton could persuade Mr. Powell to be Education Secretary (he could do more to inspire the next generation than anyone else), that would be welcomed. Otherwise, if the President wants to turn heads, he should aim higher.
The success of bringing in a Republican depends heavily upon informal understandings. Unless a Republican has the Presidential ear, it is a waste of time to venture into an Administration that will already have hidden knives awaiting him.
The particular circumstances of this Administration demand that a Republican also seek other guarantees. A potential appointee must gain assurances in advance that he or she won't be exploited. Despite Mr. Clinton's commitment to bipartisanship, suspicious men deep that any Republican appointment would be a cynical cover, so that if scandals mushroom and Republicans attack, he can react

with mock horror: "How dare you be mean after I have been nice?"
An understanding should also be reached that no Republican can guarantee cooperation from Congress. Only the President himself can build the essential bridges to the Republicans in Congress. What a member of the other party can bring is a different perspective, helping the President see the world as others outside often see it.
Nearly three decades ago, a young Daniel Patrick Moynihan worked as a counselor to President Richard Nixon, providing a stream of ideas on social policy as well as a reading list. After Nixon read a Disraeli biography recommended by Mr. Moynihan, was it a coincidence that his embrace of the welfare state followed the Disraeli tradition?
Sadly, partisanship now rides so high these days that anyone daring to cross party lines can expect to be roughed up. As I found in my own case, serving in a lesser role in the first Clinton term, some friends will question your loyalty (not to mention your sanity), and your path inside will hardly be littered with rose petals.
But if President Clinton personally asks a Republican for help it is still the right thing to do. The country needs more bipartisanship. When Kennedy asked Republican Douglas Dillon to be Treasury Secretary, President Dwight D. Eisenhower grumbled at his old friend. Dillon went ahead, and in the end he knew that Dillon had properly answered a call to service.

Clinton needs Republicans, just as Kennedy did.

David Gergen, a former aide to President Ronald Reagan and President Clinton, contributes to U.S. News & World Report and "The NewsHour With Jim Lehrer."

FILM

Any Novel Can be Filmed, But It's Never That Easy

By CARYN JAMES

MICHAEL ONDAATJE'S novel "The English Patient" is rich with poetic language, its narratives-within-narratives mirroring the layers of identity the book explores. While Hana, a young Canadian nurse, cares for a severely burned patient in a desert Tuscan villa at the end of World War II, we gradually learn her life story. And we also hear the patient's story as he tells it to Hana, his fragmented memories surfacing slowly. "He remembers picnics, a woman who kissed parts of his body that now are burned into the color of aubergine," Mr. Ondaatje writes.

"I have spent weeks in the desert forgetting to look at the moon," the patient says, recalling his days as an explorer in North Africa and the plane crash that brought him to this state. "I fell burning into the desert."

How can a film maker recapture such lyrical prose on screen? The smartest and most crucial decision made by Anthony Minghella, the screenwriter and director of the entrancing new film version, was not to try. With language that lovely, you simply have to cut it loose. Mr. Minghella's "English Patient," which opened on Friday, is a brilliant example of how a supremely literary, interior novel can be turned into an elegant yet dynamic film.

Just as the finest translators of poetry are artists too, with the license to create an equivalent but not exact version of a poem, film makers must translate novels into a different but equally resonant language. It is amazing how often that obvious idea — turning words on the page into images and dialogue that can live on screen — gets lost. Usually it happens because the screenwriter and the director are asking the wrong question, wondering, "How can I be faithful to this book?" when they should be asking, "How can I make this novel my own?"

By chance (or perhaps because the world is running out of Jane Austen novels), there are now several films in theaters based on books that seem perilous to adapt. Kurt Vonnegut's slick comic phrasing and back-and-forth chronology are the obstacles in "Mother Night." Thomas Hardy's access to the landscape of his hero's mind, the secret behind "Jude the Obscure," and Joseph Conrad's slippery point of view drives the suspense of "The Secret Agent." The current movie versions of those books are well-meaning, but none comes close to "The English Patient" (or to Jane Campion's version of Henry James's "Portrait of a Lady," due at Christmas) in their ability to turn literary prose into cinematic gems. Taken together, these films capture the range of right, almost-right and wrongheaded approaches to apparently unfilmable books.

"The English Patient" proves that any novel can be successfully filmed, though it isn't easy. Much of the novel focuses on Hana, whose father has been killed in the war, and her relationship with Kip, a Sikh member of the British Army who has arrived to clear the area of German mines. The unnamed patient's memory takes him back to his grand romance with a colleague's wife, Katharine Clifton, and eventually reveals the link between his plane crash and that adulterous affair. This love story is buried deeply in the novel; Katharine doesn't even turn up until almost 100 pages into the 300-page book. The romance must be dug out like a treasure.

In fact, the novel is at least as much about Hana's fear of her own emotions and Kip's cultural displacement as it is about the patient. Mr. Ondaatje evokes unsettling questions about nationality and loyalty. The patient's adulterous relationship echoes the way nationalism, like marriage, has its limits. The film smartly turns the novel

inside out, making the patient's love story central. On screen, "The English Patient" sets its tone with an enticing opening image of romance, danger and adventure: the patient and Katharine are in a plane, flying over the desert, her head back in repose and a long white scarf billowing in the wind. It doesn't hurt that the patient and Katharine are played by Ralph Fiennes and Kristin Scott Thomas, who may be the two most beautiful people in movies. So what if the patient was 15 years older than Katharine in the book, ordinary-looking and deeply cynical? Handsome young men can be cynical, too. From the start, this film evokes the romance of "Out of Africa" and the scope of "Lawrence of Arabia."

The stories of Hana (Juliette Binoche), Kip (Naveen Andrews) and a thief named Caravaggio (Willem Dafoe), who also turns up at the villa, now swirl around the central romance like satellites. Yet both the film and the novel share the most important element of Mr. Ondaatje's work: a deeply emotional story about how life-giving passion exists in the midst of war.

The "present" time of Mr. Minghella's screenplay is still 1945. But the film smoothly presents its flashbacks — to the patient and Katharine in Cairo and the desert, several years before — in chronological order. The novel was more jumbled, even in flashbacks, mirroring the patient's fractured memory.

The film's sorted-out chronology provides a simpler, easier narrative. More important, Mr. Minghella is brilliant at choosing when to recreate images from the book and when to add his own.

Some of Mr. Ondaatje's images are beautifully visual, and among the film's most stunning. On screen, as in the book, Hana peels a plum from the garden with her teeth, sensuously feeding the pulp to the patient. And when the patient is carried across the desert by Bedouins who rescue him after the crash, this exquisite scene is recreated on screen, right down to a man who arrives carrying healing lotions. On the page he wears a yoke from which hundreds of colored bottles hang; he resembles "a wave of glass, an archangel." Those words are superfluous when his image appears on screen, accompanied only by the tinkling sound of his medicine bottles.

Mr. Minghella's changes bring the themes into focus, faster and, enhancing the drama of the love story. On screen, the affair begins after the patient and Katharine are caught in a violent sandstorm in the desert (a scene that does not appear in the book). Sand fills the air, buries a car and leaves them clinging to each other in romantic life-or-death isolation. How could they not become lovers after so intense an experience? What was quiet, inconspicuous and realistic on the page becomes a dashing and volatile set piece on film.

On screen, the patient is also given a name from the start: Almsy. And we learn much earlier that Caravaggio suspects Almsy — Hana's hero and ours — may not be English at all, but Hungarian and a Nazi collaborator. Caravaggio's character itself reflects the movie's shift of focus. On screen, he not only helps unlock the mystery of the patient's past, he is also dramatically involved with it in intense wartime scenes. In the book, Caravaggio was part of Hana's past instead.

Mr. Minghella manages to work touches of the novel's poetry into the film, but he does so sparingly and is always careful to make it clear that they are written words. Thinking of Katharine, the patient says in the novel, "We die containing a richness of lovers and tribes, tastes we have swallowed, bodies we have plunged into and swum up as if rivers of wisdom." On screen, those words, slightly pared down, become part of a note Katharine writes to Almsy, now spoken in voice-over.

If "The English Patient" had used that device more than a couple of



Ralph Fiennes in "The English Patient" — a supremely literary, interior novel can be turned into an elegant yet dynamic film.

times, the film would have become overwrought. Too much literary voice-over, in fact, is the main problem with "Mother Night," an intelligent film and almost a very fine one. Ultimately, though, it is too much in love with Kurt Vonnegut's language.

Nick Nolte carries this film, creating a compelling presence as Howard W. Campbell Jr., an American-born playwright who becomes a United States spy in Nazi Germany, sending coded messages through his vitriolic, racist radio broadcasts. As in the novel, the film begins with Campbell in a jail cell in Israel in the 1960's, writing his memoirs, which flash back to the war and to his postwar life in New York City in 1960. The director, Keith Gordon, and the screenwriter, Robert B. Weide, create a lucid story from this flashback-filled novel.

Yet on screen "Mother Night" (which opened two weeks ago) lacks the powerful narrative pull it has on the page. There Mr. Vonnegut's hit-and-run style of brief chapters propels readers, and Campbell's first-person narrative ensnares them in the dizzying ambiguity of his moral predicament. "If you try to do something good, and evil results, are you good or are you bad?" Campbell wonders.

On screen, Mr. Nolte's frequent narration as Campbell only gets in the way, often explaining what should be apparent. One extraordinary scene in both film and book captures the difference between this good, faithful literary adaptation and the dazzling version it might have been. In New York, the demoralized Campbell stands still on the sidewalk for hours, daylight turning to night as he fails to move a step. On screen, this works as a vivid, telling image: an overhead shot looks down on Mr. Nolte, frozen in place as the street empties of people and the sky darkens. His emotional emptiness and paralysis is graphically displayed. Yet Mr. Nolte says in voice-over, "What froze me was the fact that I had absolutely no reason to move in any direction," adding what is obvious and would have been more powerful without the explanation.

Though "Mother Night" is a bit too reverential toward its source, at least it approaches the complex, tragicomic spirit of the book. The tragic tone of Thomas Hardy's novel is exactly what is missing from Michael Winterbottom's "Jude," taken from Hardy's story of a 19th-century man equally eomanned of the city of Christminster (representing Oxford and an education beyond his reach) and of his cerebral cousin Sue Bridehead.

It is easy enough to make a Hardy novel look good on screen, as this one does, with its views of rural life and quaint towns. (John Schlesinger's 1971 film, "Far From the Madding Crowd," is still one of the most glorious film versions of Hardy.) But Mr. Winterbottom and the screenwriter, Hossein Amiri, haven't found a way of expressing Jude's inner life, which Hardy could do with narrative ease, or of transporting viewers to a society with vastly different assumptions than ours.

Unmarried, Jude and Sue live together and have children, greatly defying society. Though there are scenes in which Jude loses work and the family is thrown out of their lodgings because Jude and Sue are not married, those scenes fly by so quickly they barely register. Instead of making society's oppressive power a visceral presence on screen, the film awkwardly tries to link "Jude" to the present with language that

sounds gratingly contemporary. "You're being rather confrontational," Sue tells Jude.

The more dutiful nature of Christopher Hampton's new film, which opened last weekend, is given away by its complete title: "Joseph Conrad's The Secret Agent." But its problem is not fidelity so much as sluggish pacing. This is almost a by-the-numbers version of the story, in which a 19th-century foreign agent in London, Verloc (Bob Hoskins), is asked to set off a bomb, and metaphorically blows up his family in the process. The film includes a stirring performance by Patricia Arquette as Verloc's wife and, brief turns by

Gérard Depardieu and Robin Williams as anarchists. Though the film captures Conrad's mordant view of politics, it shares little of Conrad's powerful suspense.

Alfred Hitchcock's 1936 film "Saboteur," also based on Conrad's "Secret Agent," works because it practically explodes the novel itself. The film transports the bombing plot and the characters to the 1930's, and simply turns politics into the McGuffin. Verloc's brother-in-law, a retarded man in the book and the new film, has been changed to a child unwittingly carrying a bomb on a crowded

bus. Hitchcock's film may not have had much to do with Conrad, but it is still lively and suspenseful on screen.

Then there is the case of "Moll Flanders" (the recent film flop with Robin Wright, not the terrific, faithful Masterpiece Theater version). This film admits it is merely "based on the character in the novel by Defoe."

But the incoherent story, which turns Defoe's wench into a sentimental mom, might as well have been based on a character who once lived next door to Defoe. It is so detached from the book, its translating literature to the screen infidelity is no guarantee of success either.

THANKSGIVING SHOPPING LIST

BY NANCY NICHOLSON JOLINE/EDITED BY WILL SHORTZ

ACROSS

1 Perfume
6 Tie
12 Individually, in a way
20 Truman biographer Miller
21 Sub feature
22 Ups and downs
23 TURKEY
25 SWEET POTATOES
26 Town near Oakland
27 Closeout
28 Home in the woods
29 Words of acquiescence
30 Rose fancier
33 Kind of chair
38 SQUASH
45 Some Dadaist works
49 "Voilà!"
50 Conduct
51 Composer Khachaturian
52 Funny ones
54 "That — lie!"
55 Gathering places
56 Henry —
57 Regulars
59 Suffix with Rock
61 Skill tested with Zeeor cards
62 Resounds
63 BRUSSELS SPROUTS
66 The Way
68 Lobster part
69 Pen noise
70 Big name in sportswear
75 Kind of jet
76 STUFFING
78 Stings
83 Ooe who looks at books
85 "Flash Gordon" originator — Raymond
86 Rival of Athens
87 Separated
88 Equips with better manfrier
90 Sound-stage cry
92 Theater drop
93 Scope
94 Soul
95 What wine shouldn't be
97 Earth tones
98 GRAY
102 Stage direction
103 Hoof sound
104 Kind of ground
109 Bali Ha'i, in "South Pacific"
113 Iranian money
116 "My Left Foot" Oscar-winner Fricker
117 CHESTNUTS
121 APPLE PIE
123 Band attraction
124 San —
125 Harden

DOWN

1 Perth —, N.J.
2 Opposite of eau
3 Dumas's
4 Mousquetaires
4 King and others
5 More rubicund
6 Civil War imits.
7 They may be caught at the shore
8 Italian sports car, informally
9 Bordered by a ridge
10 Protozoan.
11 Pointer
12 "Sweet Swan of —": Jonson
13 Valenciennes, e.g.
14 Eastern V.L.P.'s
15 Business combine
16 Uris hero — Ben Canaan
17 — Tin Tin
18 Hot spot, in lunch counter lingo
19 Tee predecessor
24 Attended
31 "Where's Daddy?" playwright
32 Elicits
34 Sisal or yucca
35 "West Side Story" song
36 Send
37 Rigs
39 X, to Xenophon
40 "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest" author
41 Goddess with a lyre
42 Some pens
43 Screenwriter, often
44 Bandleader Baxter
45 Currago neighbor
46 Up
47 Young fowl
48 Rocket section
53 Hamlet's — and arrows
55 Greek brandies
58 Mideast capital
60 March need
62 Sea anemones, e.g.
64 Dawning
65 Salute
67 Beggar's quest
71 Do a legislator's job
72 Missionary Junipero —
73 Kind of sleeve
74 Red-coated cheeses
76 Airstrip
77 Style of furnishing
78 Part of a metropolitan region
79 Satisfy
80 Actor Redgrave
81 About
82 Gettysburg general
84 Hosiery purchase

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

EL PASO TIED UP SETTLE
SORDID SERPENT ADORER
TWICE OLD TALES VIRILE
BEN VANY CPA SANAN
KRAVELEDYTHROUGHTIE
ADE YAR LITSNE ODOO
OBESSE RAY HUR CHAM
KASTAD ASTER ARIABNE
LILK HOOS SLAN OAT
EOLT TAKESTOTASK OVER
NERO TACTACTOUE RIDE
YRON TETVINEBTEIN ASAP
YET BONE SPAN ALO
LASTCAR GROVE YEAGER
ELIRU ONE TAO AMEST
FLAME POOR TWS BLO
TIPTOTETROUHTHOLIPS
LINES OISE AGES PEN
GEEGAY TOTELTHTETOUTH
ARSENE AGONIES PIERCE
PETRIE VEINFIELD SUCATHE



Nick Nolte in "Mother Night" — The voice-over is redundant.

An advocate's rights

In the Supreme Court, sitting as a High Court of Justice, before the President Justice Aharon Barak and Justices Gvrieli Bach and Tova Strassberg-Cohen, in the matter of Advocate Janus Freed, the Citizens' Rights Association, and others, petitioners, versus the Chamber of Advocates, the Justice Minister, and others, respondents (H.C.4330/93, 1994).

LAW REPORT
ASHER FELIX LANOAJ

accepted counsel's submission as to the purpose of rule 27, it was unnecessary to consider what the position would have been had it been to ensure the client's payment of the fee owing by him.

He then went on to consider in some detail the principle of "proportionality" which, it had been said, "is to give substance and meaning to the protection of fundamental freedoms." The statutory authority's act (in this case, the council's) had to achieve the proper purpose by suitable means which would cause the least affluence to human rights (see, inter alia, the cases of Turkeman and Efrat - H.C.5510/92, the Post of February 22, 1993, and H.C.693/91, the Post of April 19, 1994), and would be in proper proportion to the extent to which the purpose would be served. If the act was disproportionate it was also unreasonable.

The main value and principle affected by rule 27, he said, was freedom of occupation. It was a basic freedom (see, inter alia, the Iglon case H.C.1452/93 - the Post of March 28, 1994), constitutionally recognized by the Basic Law: Freedom of Occupation of 1992. It comprised two features - to start an occupation, and to continue to function within its bounds. Rule 27 prevented the second lawyer from representing the client without the first lawyer's consent, and thus offends against his right to practice his profession.

Moreover, rule 27 offends against the autonomy of the client's choice. He is entitled to representation by an advocate on whom he relies (see Pinhasi's case, H.C.1843/93 - the Post of January 30, 1995), particularly in the adversarial system applied in Israel. The question thus arose, the President continued, of whether rule 27 went too far. In his opinion it did.

The requirement of the new advocate's consent, with all its conditions laid down in rule 27, exceeded the minimum necessary to secure the objective presented by the council. The new advocate's informing his colleague of the change in representation, together with the demands of sections 53 and 54 of the above Law that an advocate will "uphold the honor of his profession" and serve his client "loyally and devotedly," were sufficient to secure the required objective without the consent and all it involved.

He added that he had examined Justice Barak said that since he

the comparative requirements of advocates in similar circumstances in Canada, England and Australia, and had found no provisions similar to those in rule 27. He also remarked that his finding applied to rule 27 alone, and had no reference to similar rules, which he cited in other professions.

The result was, Justice Barak held, that rule 27 was too wide and unreasonable. It was therefore unlawful and he accordingly proposed it be set aside.

JUSTICE Strassberg-Cohen concurred in Justice Barak's conclusion, but rejected the council's submission that the sole purpose of rule 27 was "connected with professional ethics. In her opinion its real purpose was to secure payment of the first advocate's fees.

There was no doubt that a proper procedure had to be devised to secure the smooth transfer of representation from one advocate to another, and it was equally clear that an advocate was entitled to his fees.

Section 88 of the above Law created a lien over the client's documents in the first advocate's favor, and it was difficult to imagine how the second advocate could function if the documents were not available to him. However, it was for the council to solve this problem without forcing the client to agree to arbitration against his will. This demand blocked his path to the courts, and could well be against the public interest.

JUSTICE BACH also agreed that the petition be allowed. He drew attention to the presumption that Knesset legislation, and also subsidiary legislation, were presumed to be lawful unless the contrary was proved. In the present case, however, he was convinced that rule 27 exceeded what was necessary to secure the purpose for which it was issued. It was therefore unreasonable and unlawful, and should be set aside.

For the above reasons, the petitions were allowed, rule 27 was set aside, and the Chamber of Advocates was ordered to pay the costs of the petitioners together in H.C. 4330/93, and of the petitioner in H.C.196/94, in the sum of NIS 5,000 each.

Dan Yakir and Hirsch Abarbanel appeared for the petitioners, Dr. Amnon Goldenberg and Moti Arad appeared for the Chamber of Advocates, and Uzi Fogelman, director of the High Court division of the State Attorney's Office, appeared for the minister. The judgment was given on October 13, 1996.



Haim Shapiro (right) and another student at the Haredi Center for Professional Training, which Shapiro feels is putting him on course to do his own programming. (Israel Sun)

It's off to work we go

Economic necessities are forcing many haredi yeshiva students to get a job, writes Haim Shapiro

ELIEZER Glinert is 35 and a full-time student in the Wholzhin Yeshiva in Bnei Brak. Now he wants to get a job.

Glinert, his wife, and six children live in a four-room apartment, which he considers large. He gets some money as a full-time student in a kollel, and also receives some from his parents. His wife brings in something too, as a kindergarten teacher. Still, he admits, it's a hard life, especially with the children getting bigger.

"I want to give the children something when they grow up," says Glinert, who is one of some 220 students in "Learn and Accomplish, A Training Center for Professional and Technological Studies for the Torah-Observant." In Hebrew it is known simply as *Hamerkaz*; *Haharedi Lehaachshara Mikra'it*, "The Haredi Center for Professional Training."

Historians and sociologists believe that there are more full-time students in yeshivot in Israel today than anywhere at any other time in history. While many are very happy to be only studying, some would like to work.

It is not easy. Many have never had a general education and are unfamiliar with aspects of life and society that secular and even most religious Jews take for granted.

According to Rabbi Zvi Weinberger, chairman of the center, the Religious Affairs Ministry lists some 60,000 full-time yeshiva students. However, he says, many of these are in yeshiva high schools, where students learn general studies as well as Torah subjects. The number also includes women studying in special institutes for women. There are about 20,000 in the traditional yeshiva framework, encompassing those between 17 and 40, he says.

Weinberger, who owns a pharmaceutical company and was formerly president of the Jerusalem College of Technology, says that economic necessities have forced many haredi yeshiva students to look for work, even if, in theory, the ideal is for the student to continue devoting his life to the Torah.

A center such as this one was

bound to arise, he says.

"It was in the air," he says.

But Rabbi Yehzekel Fogel, director of the center, says that the institution constitutes a "revolution" in Israel's haredi world. In the US, he says, it is common for students to attend a yeshiva and university at the same time. Even in the past, he says, many yeshiva students also acquired a general education.

In Israel, on the other hand, most rabbis have discouraged their students from taking any time off from their Torah studies. There may have been individuals in the haredi community who acquired a profession, but generally it was forbidden by their rabbis.

"The yeshivot felt that yeshiva students should devote all their time to Torah," he says.

Today, some of the country's leading rabbis have given their blessing to the center, including Rabbi Ovadia Yosef, the Shas mentor and former Sephardi chief rabbi, and Rabbi Shmuel Wozner, one of the leading balababers of Bnei Brak.

The center offers courses in computer technology and maintenance, interior design, and accounting.

Until now, Fogel says, a yeshiva student who wanted to work could become a marriage broker, but not much else.

According to Fogel, the average yeshiva student, with five to eight children, is given some NIS 500 from the Religious Affairs Ministry, while he might receive a stipend of another NIS 1,000 from the yeshiva itself. His wife probably works and brings in NIS 1,000 to NIS 1,500.

Most yeshiva students are below the poverty line, he says, adding that according to the Labor and Social Affairs Ministry, the haredi community is mainly in the lowest decile as far as income is concerned.

"The country only needs so

many rabbis and religious teachers and rabbinical court judges," he points out.

This view was reflected by Yitzhak, a 40-year-old student with a wife and nine children in the center's Jerusalem branch.

"I had hoped that I could find some sort of work teaching, but it didn't work out," he says.

Perhaps reflecting an atmosphere in Jerusalem which is less open to the idea of yeshiva students looking for outside work, Yitzhak does not want to reveal either his family name or the name of the yeshiva in which he studies.

Fogel says that opposition to the idea of studying outside of the yeshiva is especially strong in the so-called "Lithuanian" institutions, for whom the full-time scholar is the ideal. The Hassidim, on the other hand, have no problem with studying and working, he says.

The center began in January in Bnei Brak with some 60 students. It now has 220 in both Bnei Brak and Jerusalem. However, Fogel notes, he received inquiries from over 1,500 yeshiva students this year.

That, he says, enables him to be picky. He notes that it is impossible to use standard tests for students who may never have studied general subjects, but in circumvent this problem, the applicants are tested by a vocational testing service.

Weinberger says that he is primarily interested in finding students who rank high in intellectual curiosity. Because the overwhelming majority have never passed the matriculation exams,

they all have to take courses in English and math.

Classes are from 7:15 to 10:30, five evenings a week, so as not to interfere with their yeshiva classes.

Glinert, whose yeshiva is considered one of the leading "Lithuanian" institutions, is learning computer support and maintenance. He says that his combined yeshiva and professional study day starts at 7 a.m. and continues to 1 the next morning. He consulted a number of rabbis before applying.

Glinert does have some general education, from the (Agudat Yisrael) Independent network school where he learned for the first eight grades, before entering a yeshiva. He remembers some basic English and math, he says, and he has a knowledge of such subjects as geography, because he himself was interested in reading about them.

Glinert adds that even after he begins working, he doubts if his standard of living will rise drastically. "I only want a regular salary, I don't want to travel around the world. I just want to make a living and to learn in my spare time," he says.

He doubts, for example, that he will have a car, unless it is provided by the company for which he works.

While Glinert comes from the "Lithuanian" yeshiva world, Haim Shapiro (no relation) is a Klausenburger-Sanz Hassid from Bnei Brak who heads his own company which sells Torah-related computer software.

Shapiro, 25, is married with four children. After completing the course, he says, he will be able to do his own programming, rather than call upon outside experts.

"The haredi world is full of great minds who never received the legitimacy to go out into the professional world," he says.

When breathing is a health hazard

AIR pollution has long been known to cause serious respiratory problems. But evidence has mounted that smog also has a deleterious effect on the unborn fetus.

In a study undertaken in Eastern Europe, epidemiologist Fredrica Perera of Columbia University in New York found that babies whose mothers had lived in areas of heavy smog-type air pollution were definitely stunted in growth. She found that exposed babies weighed an average of 160 grams less, and were 2.04 centimeters shorter at birth than were babies from mothers in towns and rural areas a few miles away where there was no smog.

The circumference of the newborns' heads was also approximately one centimeter less in smog-exposed babies.

These figures receive significance when it is considered that they are about the same as the statistics for babies born to mothers who smoke one pack or more cigarettes a day during pregnancy, and are half as severe as the stunting in "crack babies" born to mothers who abuse cocaine during pregnancy.

The offending substances in the

EARTHLY CONCERNS
D'VORA BEN SHAUL

polluted air are PM10s, that is particles less than 10 micrometers in diameter. These particles become coated with polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) that are produced when fossil fuel burns. A study done by Radin Sam of the Prague Institute for Advanced Studies together with the US Environmental Protection Agency in Bohemia found results similar to those presented by Perera.

Carrying the study further, Robin Whyatt and Wieslaw Jedrychowski of the University Medical School in Cracow, Poland, looked at the effects of PAHs on the DNA of newborns. According to the researchers, when PAHs bind to DNA, they form distinctive complexes or adducts that can produce mutations and that severely damage the DNA. The risk of cancer in persons with damaged DNA is much higher than on persons whose DNA is intact.

What they found was indeed cause for concern. In every case where mothers had been exposed to levels of PM10s of more than 30

micrograms per cubic meter of air during the second and third months of pregnancy, the DNA of the newborn showed definitive signs of damage. Perera believes this is because embryos are less able to repair DNA than older humans and even the smallest exposure to PAHs puts the embryo at risk.

But how much is too much? Perera and her colleagues feel that there is no safe minimum level, but that certainly the 30-microgram figure should be the "red line."

During smog periods, New York has 30-50, British cities 20-30 and Cracow 50-100.

In Israel the figures are lower and only in extremely rare circumstances do they reach the red line. But as one engineer who was contacted about local conditions said: "It's only a matter of time, we'll get there unless we take steps to avoid doing so."

But for women in smog-laden cities, the best advice available is to go to a less polluted place during the first trimester, and if that is not possible, spend as much time as possible in air-conditioned areas. This is not a total environment change but reduces exposure by at least 50 percent.

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Our Thanks to the Super-Sol Chain

In a recent ceremony, Libi expressed its appreciation to the Super-Sol chain for its participation in the "Give Your Heart to Libi" campaign last Independence Day, in which Israeli flags were sold for mounting on cars.



IN THE PICTURE: Mr. Ya'acov Ginsberg, Vice-president of Super-Sol and marketing manager, Ms. Ruth Shaked, Advertising Manager, and Major Drori Rozmarin-Goldig of Libi.

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

Monday, November 18, 1996

Scitex to cut 17% of its staff

JENNIFER FRIEDLIN

SCITEX Corporation Ltd., the former crown-prince of Israeli high-tech companies, announced it will lay off 17 percent of its international workforce and close major facilities in the US and throughout Europe.

Scitex also announced that Mendy Erad, managing director of Clal Electronics Industries Ltd. and a director of Scitex since last year, has been appointed vice chairman of the board. He succeeds John Georges, who resigned last week.

The restructuring follows the announcement of Scitex's third-quarter losses, which totalled \$151 million, two-and-a-half times more than the company predicted last month. Net losses for the same period totalled \$30m. Third quarter revenues were also down from \$185m. in 1995 to \$142m. this year.

The Herzliya-based manufacturer of communication products will focus its restructuring efforts on its largest division, graphic arts. The division employs 2,500, or 69%, of Scitex's 3,600 workers.

"Our restructuring plan is geared to retain our leadership position while maintaining our focus on future digital printing applications," Scitex Chief Executive Yoav Chelouche said in a comment. "Breaking the graphic arts organization into smaller, highly focused profit and loss centers will increase flexibility, responsiveness to the marketplace and improve profit focus on a wider scale throughout the organization."

The restructured graphic arts group now includes four product divisions - pre-press products, system integration, on-demand printing and digital printing technologies - each with full profit and loss responsibilities.

Over the year, the graphic arts division has been hit hard by increasing competition and decreasing demand for its products, which include digital cameras and scanners, color workstations, professional inkjet color printers and on-demand short-run color printing systems.

On Friday, Scitex's Nasdaq over-the-counter stock closed at \$10.25. The stock started the year at \$15 and peaked at \$21.75 in April.

Government to close loss-making state companies

PM's Office hopes to meet its November deadline for privatization plan

DAVID HARRIS

THE government will close down many of the state-owned, loss-making companies, rather than privatize them, a senior government source said yesterday.

The Prime Minister's Office is also considering asset-stripping El Al, which is expected to report a \$100 million loss for 1996.

Full details of the government's privatization plans are expected to be announced at a media conference in the coming days.

"I hope we'll be able to [announce] this before the end of November, or by the very latest in the first week of next month," said Moshe Leon, in charge of privatization in the Prime Minister's Office.

The government has already begun the privatization process, according to the source.

"We have no intention of waiting for a press conference to begin work," said the source, who is one of those responsible for the privatization program.

So far no one in government is prepared to say which companies will be closed down.

but it seems likely the smaller, loss-making businesses will be the first to go. The sectors in which companies are reporting the biggest debts are agriculture, industry, trade and chemicals, with the biggest losses of all in the defense industries. Those reporting the largest losses in 1995 included Israel Chemicals Ltd., Rotem Industries Ltd., Agricultural Bank of Israel Ltd., Israel Aircraft Industries Ltd. and TAAS-Israeli Industry.

The government also owns non-profit-making companies such as Israel Oceanographic and Limnological Research Ltd., the Israel Wine Institute and the Israel Consumer Council. These too could be subject to closures.

The government has set a target of owning no companies at all, but also is making clear it is physically impossible to begin work on all the companies next year. The large

monopolies, such as the Israel Electric Corporation, will almost inevitably be tackled last, the source said.

In general terms, the government still favors selling shares on the markets, initially through Tel Aviv. However, according to the source, it is neither practical nor likely that all company shares will be sold this way.

"In some cases flotation just isn't appropriate," the source said. "Some on the list won't be floated at all, some will take the form of international flotations, and some by way of competitive tenders."

It is also becoming increasingly clear the government will not adopt the options method of sale initially introduced, highly successfully in the Czech Republic and proposed in Israel by former finance minister Avraham Shohat. The program involves distributing to the public free options vouchers that could be used to purchase, at a discount, a package of shares in firms that stand to be privatized.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Communications Minister Limor Livnat left yesterday for Los Angeles, where she will represent Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu at a business conference he had been scheduled to attend, before canceling his US trip because of the Hebron negotiations. Livnat will address all delegates and also speak at a session on telecommunications. Also on her schedule is an Israel Bonds dinner honoring the Milken Institute, established by once-jailed bonds trader Michael Milken, who now contributes widely to Jewish causes. In Las Vegas, Livnat will attend the giant software and information technology exhibition Comdex. *Judy Siegel*

A total of NIS 80 million for basic scientific research will be distributed by the end of 1996 by the National Science Foundation, the country's main body to finance scientific research. About 45% of the funds will go to the exact sciences and technology, and an equal amount to life sciences and medicine; the rest will be invested in humanities and social science research. Prof. Ya'acov Ziv, who is chairman of the foundation as well as president of the National Academy of Sciences, says the grants are allocated according to standards of excellence. Each research team will receive an average of NIS 120,000. Four applications are received for every project that receives funding, even though an additional 25% are regarded as worthy of support. *Judy Siegel*

Bank of Jerusalem buys Unitrust: The general shareholders of the Bank of Jerusalem approved its purchase of Unitrust for NIS 7.5 million at a shareholders meeting at the end of last week. Unitrust, a member of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, is mainly engaged in dealing on the exchange, portfolio management, underwriting and mutual-fund management.

The purchase is in the framework of the bank's effort to diversify and become a commercial bank that will offer private banking services. As part of this plan, the bank recently changed its name from The Jerusalem Mortgage Bank to The Bank of Jerusalem.

The transaction remains subject to the approval of the supervisor of banks at the Bank of Israel, the Securities Authority and the Antitrust Authority. *Galit Lipkis Beck*

IMF forecasts rise in Qatar oil, gas exports: The International Monetary Fund forecast that Qatar's oil and gas exports will more than double annual public sector income to \$7 billion by the year 2000, the semi-official Qatar Economic Review said.

"There will be a 150 percent cumulative growth in public sector earnings reaching \$7b. by the year 2000," reported the review, quoting an IMF study.

In 1995, Qatar earned \$2.4b. from oil exports and around \$800 million from other exports - condensates, petrochemicals, fertilizers and steel. *Reuter*

PALTEL gets PA telecom monopoly

DAVID HARRIS

PALESTINE Telecommunications Company will be the sole provider of all telecommunications services in the PA areas. The company signed a license agreement yesterday with the PA Ministry of Post and Telecommunications.

The company's activities will be regulated by the Ministry.

The privately-owned company was established by a group of private investors, who have since been joined by 66 institutional investors and 7,000 members of the public who participated in a public offering in October last year.

PALTEL hopes to have 250,000 customers within three years. "In the long term the company will strive to create an entirely independent public communications network," said company director-general Mohammed Mustafa. "We are ready to begin procuring a GSM public cellular telephone network which will be the first ever Palestinian mobile network."

The company has also agreed to supply data and satellite communications, Internet facilities and public pay phones.

Meanwhile, the groundbreaking ceremony at the Karni industrial park in Gaza was held this weekend.

The first tenants are expected to move into the new-named Gaza Industrial Estate in March, according to PA Minister for Planning and International Cooperation Nabil Shaath.

US AID director Christopher Crowley called for the international community to help the PA implement the park's development.

The issue of the park is likely to be raised during a meeting of the donor nations in Paris this week.

In another development, Britain announced last week that its Export Credits Guarantee Department has begun offering political risk insurance to British investors in the PA areas. London hopes this move will encourage joint ventures and fresh investments in the territories.



The Frankfurt Stock Exchange is festooned with many blocks and a sign with the letter "T" to mark the sale of shares in Deutsche Telekom today. It will be the country's biggest privatization. (AP)

FIBI Mortgage net more than doubles

COMPANY RESULTS

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

FIRST International Bank's two mortgage subsidiaries completed the third quarter with growing earnings, despite the slowdown in the real estate sector.

The First International Mortgage Bank, in which First International

Bank has an 80 percent stake, completed the third quarter with a net profit of NIS 10 million compared to a net profit of NIS 4.74m. in the corresponding period last year. In the first nine months of the year, net profits rose 46.2% to NIS 25.4m. compared with NIS 17.4m. in the same period last year.

Management blamed the decrease on a growth in financing expenses in the framework of management's strategy to expand into new markets. In the third quarter, Makhteshim established a new company in Argentina in partnership with Agan.

In the first nine months of the year, net profits rose to \$25.5m. from \$23.9m.

Third-quarter sales grew 31.5% to \$118.9m. from \$90.2m., partly as a result of a growth in sales to the US. In the first nine months of the year sales grew 16% to \$416m. from \$359m.

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ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

Patash (foreign currency deposit rates) (11.9.96)

Currency (deposit term)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar (\$250,000)	4.750	5.000	5.375
U.S. dollar (\$50,000)	4.750	5.000	5.375
Pound sterling (£100,000)	6.875	7.000	7.420
German mark (DM 200,000)	1.625	1.625	2.125
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	0.925	0.750	1.000
Yen (10 million yen)			

(Rates vary higher or lower than indicated according to deposit)

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates* (12.11.96)

CURRENCY	CHECKS AND TRANSFERS		BANKNOTES		Rep.
	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	
Currency basket	3.6129	3.6712			3.8415
U.S. dollar	3.2088	3.2804	3.15	3.21	3.2340
German mark	2.1906	2.1648	2.08	2.20	2.1479
Pound sterling	5.3032	5.3888	5.21	5.47	5.3482
French franc	0.8302	0.8404	0.81	0.85	0.8382
Japanese yen (100)	2.8306	2.8271	2.83	2.87	2.9034
Dutch florin	1.8998	1.8938	1.86	2.01	2.0515
Swiss franc	2.6281	2.5889	2.48	2.61	1.9148
Norwegian krona	0.4884	0.4912	0.47	0.50	0.4889
Danish krone	0.5081	0.5183	0.48	0.53	0.5118
Finnish mark	0.5551	0.5541	0.54	0.58	0.5884
Canadian dollar	0.7070	0.7185	0.68	0.73	0.7127
Australian dollar	2.4055	2.4443	2.38	2.48	2.1325
S. African rand	2.5282	2.5690	2.48	2.61	2.5482
Belgian franc (10)	0.6800	0.6991	0.62	0.70	0.6914
Austrian schilling (10)	1.0341	1.0628	0.97	1.07	1.0419
Italian lira (1000)	3.0277	3.0798	2.97	3.12	3.0611
Slovenian dinar	2.1154	2.1498	2.07	2.18	2.1325
European pound (EU)	4.4800	4.7700	4.46	4.77	4.5589
Irish punt	0.9100	0.9900	0.91	0.99	0.9845
Spanish peseta (100)	4.0789	4.1458	4.02	4.14	4.1148
	5.3187	5.4025	5.22	5.48	5.3555
	2.5288	2.5707	2.48	2.61	2.6506

*These rates vary according to bank. **Bank of Israel.
SOURCE: BANK LEUMI

Key Representative Rates	
U.S. Dollar	NIS 3.2380
Sterling	NIS 5.3824
German mark	NIS 2.1473

McDonnell eliminated from race for new US fighter plane

Boeing, Lockheed to design potentially lucrative plane

ST. LOUIS (Reuters) - The loss of a potentially massive military contract by McDonnell Douglas Corp. will be felt heavily over the next decade, the company's president and chief executive said Saturday.

"In terms of financial exposure, in the next five years, it's a pretty small program. But certainly in terms of the overall future, ten years and beyond, it is a significant program to us," Harry Stonecipher told reporters after the Pentagon announced it was eliminating McDonnell Douglas from a competition to build 3,000 new generation fighter jets.

Stonecipher would not say how much money his company invested in its bid for the contract. He said McDonnell Douglas would not challenge the decision.

Boeing Co. and Lockheed Martin Corp. will now compete to build the jets for the US and Britain. The two will receive \$661.8 million and \$718.8m., respectively, to develop proto-

types from which a winner will be chosen in fiscal 2001.

Industry experts say the final deal could be worth more than \$170 billion. Aerospace firms have said it could be worth several times that total if spare parts and other long-term items are included.

"It didn't turn out quite the way we expected it this morning, that's probably putting it mildly," Stonecipher said. "This was clearly a surprise to us."

However, he said he will not challenge the Pentagon's decision. He expects to reassign the 200 employees who worked on the program to other areas.

There will be a complete debriefing next week during which the company will be told why the Pentagon eliminated McDonnell Douglas from the competition, he said.

Early indications suggest the Pentagon had doubts about the propulsion system used in the

McDonnell Douglas design, Stonecipher said. "The sense is that the propulsion system that we proposed was considered to be higher risk. We proposed a two-engine propulsion system with a vertical lift engine."

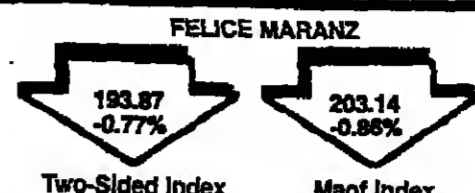
McDonnell Douglas led a team that included Northrop Grumman Corp. and British Aerospace Plc in its bid. Those companies are free to approach Boeing or Lockheed Martin for a stake in the next leg of the competition, if they choose, Stonecipher said. McDonnell Douglas has no plans to approach either firm, he said.

Analysts considered the contract crucial to McDonnell Douglas. Less than two weeks ago, the company announced its intention to reduce its commercial aviation efforts; when it scrapped plans to develop a long-range commercial jetliner.

The loss of the military contract will not change that decision, Stonecipher said.

Stocks fall as hopes for big rate-cut fade

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET



STOCKS fell as an increase in the October Consumer Price Index, announced on Friday, pointed to little change in the Bank of Israel's interest rate policy.

The Maof Index fell 0.86 percent to 203.14 and the Mishnam Index fell 0.77% to 193.87. The general bond index rose 0.16%.

Of 978 shares trading across the exchange, nearly seven shares fell for every five that rose. Some NIS 43.4 million of shares changed hands, NIS 27.3m. below Thursday's level.

With the central bank's rate for lending to banks at 15.2%, shekel-denominated investments "are very attractive in comparison to stocks," said Eli Naahum, head of trading at Tel Aviv investment firm Zannex Securities Ltd.

Friday's 0.8% increase in October's CPI was in line with expectations. Naahum said. That generated "a bit of disappointment," he said. Had the index been lower, it might have prompted the Bank of Israel to reduce rates more than the 25 basis point decrease analysts expect, Naahum said.

The central bank announcement that M1 money supply had fallen 1.2% in October from September "adds to the argument for cutting rates," he said, yet it did not bolster stock prices.

Copper gains as funds buy, shorts cover positions

COMMODITIES ROUND-UP

PRECIOUS metals futures closed mixed on Friday, with December silver futures spiking sharply higher in late trading on good buying, sources said.

December gold futures attempted to follow a higher, but not much more of it. While December gold did grind away from session lows towards the close, the yellow metal could not pare all of its mid-session losses. Meanwhile, January platinum and December palladium futures came back from light mid-session losses to steady to slight gains, largely supported by December silver's break higher.

December gold closed 70 cents lower at \$381.10, while December silver futures were 9.8 cents higher at \$4.938. January platinum futures were unchanged at \$389.40, while December palladium was 15 cents higher at \$120.65.

High grade copper futures closed sharply higher as huge fund buying and short-covering pushed the market higher on Friday. Sources said the market is finally taking extremely low stock levels to heart. Friday's London Metal Exchange report showed an 8,000 metric-ton drop in stocks to a fresh six-year low of 101,175 metric tons. Earlier last week, a World Bureau of Metals report showed that there was a discrepancy of as much as 500,000 tons of copper from deliveries into and out of LME warehouses in the Netherlands. This amount is equal to 4% of annual copper consumption and four times the level of London Metal Exchange stocks. December copper futures closed up 560 basis points at \$1.0145.

Grain futures at the Chicago Board of Trade ended mostly lower Friday, as corn prices faded amid signs the recent price rebound may be prying some freshly harvested supplies from farmers' hands. Despite an expected near-record harvest, Midwest farmers have been stingy with their cash-corn sales so far this fall, opting to stock much of their grain into storage in hopes of seeing higher prices in the weeks ahead.

However, industry watchers said that the corn market's rebound over the past two weeks appears to have prompted some stepped-up selling among producers.

December corn closed down 1.75 cents at \$2.6950 per bushel, while March was down 2.25 cents at \$2.7125 per bushel.

Courtesy of Michael Zweimer, ComStock Trading Ltd.

Britain's Labor vows Russia plans telecom mega-merger

LONDON (Reuters) - The opposition Labor Party said in a newspaper yesterday that if it won power it would hold a referendum on whether Britain should join the first wave of countries adopting a single European currency.

Labour, 20 points ahead of the ruling Conservatives in opinion polls, had previously said only that a single currency should be a matter either for a referendum or to be decided in a general election.

Shadow finance minister Gordon Brown told the Independent on Sunday that it would not become clear until after Britain's next general election, due by May 1997, whether European Monetary Union would go ahead.

"If a decision is being considered during the course of the next parliament, then a referendum at that time is the appropriate way of securing consent," Brown said.

He stressed that joining a single currency must be in Britain's interests, but he said

he recognized the dangers of being left behind other European nations.

"What is becoming apparent is that it will go ahead, and there are substantial costs attached to the UK being left behind," Brown said. His pledge brings Labour's policy on a single currency into line with the ruling Conservatives. After months of wrangling within his party, Prime Minister John Major pledged earlier this year to call a referendum before joining a single currency.

The ruling party remains deeply divided over the extent of European Union involvement in British politics.

Labour is considered more pro-European than the Conservative Party, but is wary of voters' concerns about losing sovereignty to the union.

Labour leader Tony Blair told Freoch business leaders Friday that that he would need convincing that economic conditions would allow a single currency to succeed before he agreed to Britain joining up.

MOSCOW (Reuters) - Russia is working on a plan to merge its national phone company Rostelekom with state telecommunications holding company Svyazinvest, officials said last week.

Interfax news agency quoted privatization minister Alfred Kokh as saying the aim was to merge the two companies and then to sell a significant stake in the new enterprise, raising \$1 billion to \$2b. for the budget.

The Russian Privatization Center, which had been handling the sale of a 25 percent stake in Svyazinvest to a strategic investor, had been working on the merger project for several months, a spokeswoman said.

"The project is already ready, now we are working on the details. The merger could take place in two weeks' time," Yelena Shalueva said. "A part of Rostelekom's shares will be merged into Svyazinvest," she added.

No comment was available from Svyazinvest; a Rostelekom spokeswoman said this was the first she had heard of the plan.

Svyazinvest was formed last year to control the state holdings in 85 local telecom companies across Russia.

Italian state-owned telecoms group STET SPA won an auction and investment tender for 25% of Svyazinvest late last year but the deal fell through before completion.

STET had agreed to pay \$1.3b. in cash and investment but refused to pay an initial deposit before Svyazinvest's local firms were registered. The government refused to do this.

Russian officials had said they planned a new tender for the stake but few details have emerged.

Ironically, Italy earlier this month announced a plan to merge STET with Telecom Italia.

Shares in Rostelekom, which is 51% state-owned, fell on the news, dipping to \$2.45 from \$2.50 before regaining that level. The shares closed on Wednesday at \$2.61.

"Although there have been rumors for a long time, this news shocked everyone. Everyone is trying to understand what it means," said Peter Kizanko of ING Bank, adding Rostelekom could fall further.

DAYAN

(Continued from Page 1) and in the course of inquiries they would interview her husband.

"In accordance with police procedures in such matters, we will continue our inquiries," said Supt. Eitan Cohen, spokesman for the Ha'amakim police district.

"According to the findings we will decide how to continue and what, if anything, to recommend [to the district attorney]," said Cohen.

Cohen said they hope that procedures would be completed quickly so they would be able to interview Dayan in the next few days.

Speaking on Army Radio yesterday morning, MK Dayan admitted there had been tension between him and his wife, but denied that it had led to physical violence.

"I have learned of the complaint but I have not seen it. I don't want to continue to discuss it until the police have investigated all sides," Dayan said. "I know what a personal attack is and I know the laws."

"There's no chance I'd let myself be accused of an act like that. I know that unfortunately there are difficulties, because I am not at home because of my work. There is naturally tension which we have tried to resolve in different ways, but the police complaint is a surprise to me," Dayan said.

"I don't want to elaborate, because I don't want to hurt her. She is the mother of my [four] children and I love them. This is a personal, not a public matter."

"My conscience is clear. I help the whole world, deal with the needy, and with drug addicts, and the homeless, and [do] all types of social work. I won't get upset by this. I know that it will work out well in the end. I know that even now she is sorry for the step she took, but it happens. People make mistakes under pressure and then regret them."

TEL AVIV STOCKS			
Multi-sided trading		Two-sided trading	
Name	Price %Chg	Name	Price %Chg
Commercial Banks		Afternoon	
Bank Leumi	241.00	Bank Leumi	241.00
Bank Hapoalim	238.00	Bank Hapoalim	238.00
Bank Mizrahi	235.00	Bank Mizrahi	235.00
Bank Discount	232.00	Bank Discount	232.00
Bank Haherodim	229.00	Bank Haherodim	229.00
Bank Haherodim	226.00	Bank Haherodim	226.00
Bank Haherodim	223.00	Bank Haherodim	223.00
Bank Haherodim	220.00	Bank Haherodim	220.00
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Mac. TA stays unbeaten

Perennial powerhouse thrashes Hapoel Jerusalem at Yad Eliahu

ONE contender and a bunch of pretenders - that's the National Basketball League so far this season.

While Hapoel Galil Elyon and Hapoel Eilat stumbled to victories, and Maccabi Rishon suffered a devastating humiliation, Maccabi Tel Aviv rolled to an easy victory over Hapoel Jerusalem last night, serving further proof that the only exciting race in this year's league will be for second place.

Meanwhile, an incredible last-second shot by Nir Richlis gave Bnei Herzliya their only lead of the game and a victory over Hapoel Holon.

Maccabi Tel Aviv 110
Hapoel Jerusalem 73
Maccabi had a lot of anger building over the previous two weeks, and vented it on Jerusalem at Yad Eliahu, completely annihilating Hapoel Jerusalem, whose fans once thought they might actually challenge the champs for the league crown this year.

Based on last night's performance, they can forget it. The game's outcome was determined in the first half, as Maccabi stormed out and gave their best coach of the season.

It took coach Zvi Scherf almost half a season to realize that his best backcourt combination is Doron Sheffer and Oded Katsuh, but the duo finally got the bulk of the playing time last night, and they were fantastic. Sheffer played with confidence and authority, tallying 14 points while running the offense. Katsuh, who showed no signs of a recent ankle injury, seemed to know exactly when to penetrate, when to shoot and when to pass, doing all three effectively.

Although the backcourt was outstanding and the frontcourt of Buck Johnson (19 points) and Randy White (11) was superb, the game's brightest star was Nadav Henefeld. The ubiquitous wonder was the vital link for Tel

ELI GRONER

Aviv, whether it was his stifling defensive presence or his uncanny offensive instincts (eight first-half assists).

Perhaps the most telling statistic for Maccabi was that while the team scored 110 points, no single player scored more than 19.

For Jerusalem, the questions are abundant. Pini Gershon's team was exposed as a team with many holes that will have to battle just to reach the Final Four. Moti Daniel had 18 points in his first game against his former club, but he forced a lot of shots and was largely ineffective.

Bnei Herzliya 73

Hapoel Holon 71
An amazing three-point shot at the buzzer by Nir Richlis gave Herzliya the important victory. Richlis's only points of the game culminated a 7-0 run by the home club over the last 1:15 as Herzliya continued to rebound from its poor early season form.

The run began as improbably as it ended, with the notoriously poor free-throw shooting Ofer Fleisher connecting twice from the charity stripe.

On Holon's next possession, Ariel Betzer, who had an otherwise terrific game, missed a layup and then compounded his mistake by fouling Todd Mitchell who had grabbed the rebound. Mitchell's two free throws set the stage for Richlis's game-winning shot.

Mitchell led Herzliya with 20 points while the high-flying Terrence Sansbury pulled 16. Asaf Bernas posed Holon with 20.

Hapoel Eilat 88

Hapoel Salfed 80
The northerners, who reportedly are on the verge of closing down for the season because of financial woes, traveled all the way down south and almost pulled off the upset, before succumbing to the superior club. Arriving with only eight players, all of them Israelis, Salfed played its hearts out and led for most of the game.

A defensive stop by the otherwise uninspired southerners late in the second half, when they allowed only three points over a five-minute span, enabled Eilat to avoid the humiliation.

Steady Joe Dawson was consistent throughout, burying 29 points while banding under the boards. Amir Katz and James Forrest added 19 and 15, respectively. Yariv Yazkan led Salfed with 25.

Hapoel Galil Elyon 82

Givat Shmuel 66
In a game that was much closer than the score indicated, Galil Elyon reeled off a 23-6 run over the last 6:30 to ensure the victory.

Gil Sela was instrumental, as he clamped down on Gerald Paddio; not allowing him to get on track. Newcomer Givat Shmuel gave a fantastic effort, constantly changing defenses and confusing the northerners.

Andrew Kennedy led all scorers with 22 points.

Maccabi Ra'anana 92

Maccabi Rishon 73
Mark Becker, Paul Thompson and Tomer Shalman were outstanding as they led Ra'anana to the shocking upset victory. Rishon continues to be an enigmatic Jockey & Hyde club that confounds their fans.

Maccabi Ramat Gan 96
Hapoel Tel Aviv 89
The same Ramat Gan squad that were barely allowed to compete in the National League this year picked up their fourth win with a solid victory over the once-proved Tel Aviv club.

National Basketball League

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Hapoel Jerusalem	6	3	.667	0
Maccabi Tel Aviv	7	0	1.000	14
Hapoel Galil Elyon	6	4	.600	14
Hapoel Holon	4	5	.444	13
Givat Shmuel	4	5	.444	13
Hapoel Eilat	4	5	.444	13
Maccabi Ra'anana	4	4	.500	12
Maccabi Rishon	4	4	.500	12
Maccabi Ramat Gan	4	4	.500	12
Bnei Herzliya	4	4	.500	11
Hapoel Tel Aviv	2	7	.286	11
Hapoel Salfed	1	8	.111	10

*Herziya has been deducted 1 point



TRAFFIC JAM - Miami Heat guard Sasha Danilovic (bottom center) passes off a rebound on Saturday as Philadelphia's Scott Williams (top) defends, during the second quarter at Miami arena.

Raging Bulls pound Hawks 97-69

CHICAGO (AP) - Michael Jordan, held to two points in the first 21 1/2 minutes, finished with 25 Saturday night as the Chicago Bulls remained unbeaten with a 97-69 victory over the undermanned Atlanta Hawks.

The Hawks, who were without starting guards Mookie Blaylock and Steve Smith, had their lowest point total since scoring 68 against Cleveland on January 26, 1995.

Dennis Rodman added 15 rebounds for the Bulls, who take a 10-0 record into a seven-game road trip.

By the time the defending NBA champions return to the United Center on December 5, they might own yet another league record - the longest undefeated streak to start a season. Washington set the mark with 15 in 1948 and Houston tied it in 1993.

The Bulls won a record 72 games in 1995-96 and, including the playoffs, are 97-13 since the start of last season.

Nets 106, Nuggets 99
Kendall Gill scored 32 points to lead host New Jersey and rookie coach John Calipari to their first win of the season, 106-99 over the Denver Nuggets.

Kerry Kittles finished with 19 points, Robert Pack added 16 and Jayson Williams had 13 rebounds for

New Jersey.
Dale Ellis led the Nuggets with 27 points and Antonio McDyess added 23.

The Nets, who lost their first five games for the worst start in franchise history, never trailed in the fourth quarter as Gill and Kittles each tallied nine points.

76ers 91, Heat 89
Rex Walters made a 3-point shot with 33 seconds remaining and visiting Philadelphia held Miami to just two points in the final six minutes.

Walters' 3-pointer capped a 14-2 run to close the game.
Dan Majerle missed two shots and Sasha Danilovic missed one in the final seconds. Majerle's second shot was from 3-point range and would have won the game, but it didn't come close as time expired.

It was the second night in a row that the Heat blew a big lead to a team playing without one of its top performers. The 76ers were without rookie Allen Iverson, who separated his shoulder Friday night.

Miami blew an 18-point halftime lead at Adams on Friday.
Rockets 115, Warriors 103
Clyde Drexler, overcoming sore knees that have bothered him all season, scored a season-high 33 points as host Houston held off Golden State for the Rockets' eighth victory in nine games.

With Drexler hitting a 3-point shot and dishing out assists, the Rockets went on a 14-5 run to start the final period and built as much as a 17-point lead.
The Warriors got close with a 15-2 spurt to trail 107-103 on Larrell Sprewell's 3-pointer with 1:07 to go, but that was it for the Warriors as Matt Maloney sank a jumper, Mario Elie hit four straight free throws and Drexler added a layup with 6.5 seconds left.

Pistons 102, Cavaliers 98
Grant Hill scored eight of his 27 points in the last six minutes as losing Detroit snapped a nine-game losing streak in Cleveland.

Hill drove to the left baseline and flipped the ball high off the glass to give the Pistons an 83-81 lead with 3:52 left. It started a 13-6 run capped by two foul shots by Hill that gave the Pistons a 94-87 lead.

Terrill Brandon tried to spark a Cavs comeback with a long jumper and 3-point in the final minute, but Detroit hit its last 11 free throws and was 33-0-40 from the foul line in the game.
The Pistons are off to their best start since 1988-89, when they were 8-1. Their only loss this season was to the Chicago Bulls.

Cleveland, 63, allowed an opponent to reach 100 points for the first time in 15 games.

Bullets 106, Celtics 92
Host Washington held Boston scoreless in the final six minutes and kept the Celtics winless on the road this season.

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EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Orlando	4	1	.800	0
New York	7	2	.778	1/2
Miami	5	4	.556	2
Philadelphia	4	5	.444	3
Washington	4	5	.444	3
Boston	2	6	.250	4 1/2
New Jersey	1	7	.167	4 1/2

Central Division				
Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	10	0	1.000	0
Detroit	8	1	.889	1 1/2
Cleveland	8	3	.667	3 1/2
Milwaukee	5	5	.500	4 1/2
Atlanta	5	5	.500	5
Charlotte	3	5	.375	6
Toronto	3	5	.375	6
Indiana	2	5	.286	6 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Houston	8	1	.889	0
Utah	5	2	.714	2
Minnesota	4	4	.500	3 1/2
Denver	4	6	.400	4 1/2
Dallas	2	6	.250	5 1/2
San Antonio	2	6	.250	5 1/2
Vancouver	1	6	.143	7

Pacific Division				
Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Seattle	6	2	.750	0
L.A. Lakers	6	3	.667	1
Portland	5	3	.625	1 1/2
L.A. Clippers	4	4	.500	2 1/2
Sacramento	3	6	.333	4
Golden State	2	6	.250	4 1/2
Phoenix	0	8	.000	6 1/2

SATURDAY'S NBA RESULTS:
New York 82, Minnesota 79
Washington 106, Boston 92
Orlando 92, Toronto 87
Philadelphia 91, Miami 89
Detroit 102, Cleveland 98
New Jersey 106, Denver 99
Chicago 97, Atlanta 69
Utah 88, Dallas 87
Houston 115, Golden State 103
Seattle 106, Sacramento 96

Redskins beat Eagles in battle of NFC East leaders

PHILADELPHIA (AP) - So much for November swoons.

The Washington Redskins got off to a quick start yesterday and held off the Philadelphia Eagles 26-21, taking sole possession of first place in the NFC East.

Chris Fretwe first two touchdowns passes to Jamie Asher and Scott Brunner kicked four field goals as the Redskins broke a two-game losing streak. The Redskins (8-3) took a one-game lead over Philadelphia (7-4) in the division, beat the Eagles for the first time in nine meetings and gave coach Norv Turner his first November win in nine games as Washington's coach.

Trailing by nine in the fourth quarter, the Eagles closed when Jason Dunn's 21-yard catch set up Ricky Waters' second 1-yard touchdown run midway through the period.

But the Redskins defense, ranked last in the NFL, came up with some big plays. In the game's final minutes, it dropped Waters for an 8-yard loss, then sacked Ty Detmer, forcing a punt from the Eagles 2

Blanton then kicked his fourth field goal, a 33-yarder, with 1:20 left.

The Eagles drove to the Washington 20, but couldn't convert on fourth-and-10 with five seconds to play.

Blanton's third field goal, a 30-yarder in the third quarter, put the Redskins ahead 23-14.

Charlie Garner sparked the Eagles offense on its first drive of the second half. He carried the ball three times for 41 yards during a 73-yard drive. Detmer found Chris Jones for a 13-yard touchdown pass that cut the Washington lead to 20-14.

After his final carry, though, Garner limped to the locker room with an injured left ankle. The Redskins, who were up 13-7 at the half, padded the lead on the third quarter's first drive.

YESTERDAY'S EARLY NFL SCORES: Denver 34, New England 8; Detroit 17, Seattle 17; Pittsburgh 28, Jacksonville 21; Washington 26, Philadelphia 21; Indianapolis 34, New York Jets 29; Atlanta 17, New Orleans 15; Buffalo 31, Cincinnati 17.

Weidenfeld wins second leg of tennis satellite

HEATHER CHAIT

RAVIV Weidenfeld won the second leg of the men's tennis satellite in Jaffa on Saturday, beating Yoni Erlich 6-1, 6-3 in the final.

Weidenfeld essentially won the event on Friday when he wrested the semifinals match from top seed and current Israel champion Eyal Erlich, ending Erlich's unbeaten run of eight matches on the satellite.

The score was 7-5, 6-4 in third seed Weidenfeld's favor.

In the other semifinal Yoni Erlich grabbed the victory after a difficult match against Noam Okun, winning 5-7, 6-4, 6-4. Ofer Sela and his Moroccan partner Mehdi Tahiri won the doubles final, beating Harel Levy and Okun, 6-4, 6-4.

The penultimate stage of the four-week satellite begins today in Ashkelon.

Emerson returns for Middlesbrough loss

LONDON (Reuters)

Middlesbrough manager Bryan Robson insisted yesterday he was optimistic Brazilian star Emerson still had a future with the club.

Emerson, currently out of action through suspension, was reunited with his Middlesbrough teammates when he arrived for the club's Premier League match at Derby.

Middlesbrough's poor run continued as they went down 2-1 despite a spirited late fight-back which brought a 73rd minute goal from Fabrizio Ravanelli.

Emerson, who flew back into England on Saturday after his extended spell of absence without leave, refused to comment about his trip.

But manager Robson told Sky Sport: "I had a chat with Emerson last night and he was in good heart. We didn't go into too in-depth discussion. I wanted to concentrate on the game today."

"We'll have a meeting early next week to sort things out, but it has all been blown out of proportion. Emerson has a slight problem with his girlfriend and as a football club

we are going to try and help the lad as much as we can and especially help his girlfriend."

Robson added: "I'm more optimistic than last week when all this speculation was about Emerson. This was always going to be a week's holiday, the same as I went away for a few days."

"The one thing I have spoken to Emerson about, his main concern, is that he wants to take some action against some of the newspapers that have been printing these stories."

After Sunday's defeat, Middlesbrough remain five from the foot of the table having collected only two points out of a possible 21 in their last seven games.

YESTERDAY'S BRITISH SOCCER RESULTS:
Premier League
Derby 2, Middlesbrough 1
Division One
Wolverhampton 2, Birmingham 2
Football Association Cup
First Round
Newcastle Town 0, Notts County 2
Northampton 0, Watford 1
Whitby 0, Hull 0

Sabres-Bruins game postponed due to plummeting scoreboard

BUFFALO, N.Y. (AP) - Routine maintenance proved disastrous Saturday afternoon for the \$4 million, eight-sided scoreboard at the new Marine Midland Arena.

A cable loosened or snapped on the gigantic board as it was being lowered, sending the entire mass crashing to the ice below and postponing the game Saturday night between the Buffalo Sabres and the Boston Bruins.

Sabres president Larry Quinn said the scoreboard is lowered and checked daily to make sure it is functioning properly. On Saturday, maintenance crews began to lower it electronically at about 2 p.m. No one was on the ice when it fell. The two hockey teams had already completed their practice skates.

"If it was meant to fall, it happened at the right time," Quinn said. Two panels remained suspended above the ice Saturday night, but the rest of the 40,000-pound

scoreboard laid in a heap of parts and wires on the ice surface.

Quinn said the game will be rescheduled and the remaining parts of the scoreboard would be moved by yesterday.

Adam Graves scored the first of visiting New York's six second-period goals.

Graves' goal came just 10 seconds into the period and started what would become the seventh time in the Penguins' 30-year history that they've allowed six goals in one period at home.

The win ended New York's three-game losing streak. The game was the first of six straight on the road for the Rangers.

SATURDAY'S NHL RESULTS:
New Jersey 6, Tampa Bay 3
Ottawa 4, N.Y. Islanders 1
N.Y. Rangers 6, Pittsburgh 3
Boston at Buffalo, ppd., equipment
Montreal 6, Vancouver 1
San Jose 2, Philadelphia 2, tie
St. Louis 2, Calgary 0
Hartford 4, Colorado 4, tie
Phoenix 3, Toronto 2

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division				
Team	W	L	Pts	GF/GA
Florida	11	2	5	27-59
New Jersey	10	5	1	21-44
Philadelphia	10	8	1	21-55
Pittsburgh	9	9	0	18-52
Washington	9	9	0	16-52
N.Y. Rangers	7	10	4	16-66
Tampa Bay	6	9	2	14-56
N.Y. Islanders	4	8	6	14-45

Northwest Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF/GA
Hartford	8	5	3	21	53-49
Buffalo	8	9	1	17	47-54
Montreal	7	10	3	17	74-79
Ottawa	8	7	5	17	51-55
Boston	8	7	3	15	47-55
Pittsburgh	5	12	1	11	51-71

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Central Division					
Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF/GA
Dallas	12	5	1	25	53-44
Detroit	11	7	2	24	55-39
Chicago	10	8	2	22	52-47
St. Louis	10	9	0	20	51-58
Toronto	8	7	3	18	57-54
Phoenix	6	9	2	14	41-46

Pacific Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF
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Azzam meets Israeli consul, denies spying charges

BATSHEVA TSUR

AZZAM Azzam, the Israeli being held in an Egyptian jail on charges of spying, has denied any connection with espionage activities.

Azzam told Yehoshua Gabbai, the Israeli consul in Cairo, that the charges that he was an Israeli agent are completely unfounded. Azzam said that he had informed his Egyptian interrogators of his innocence and that he was in no way connected with the Mossad or any other security body, Israel Radio reported.

Gabbai was allowed to meet Azzam for the first time yesterday and will apparently be able to see Azzam again today. He reported to the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem that his physical condition was good, that he had not been tortured and that he was being held in reasonable conditions in Tura jail.

Azzam will be tried in an Egyptian military court in accordance with Egyptian law, the prime minister's adviser on minority affairs, Assad Assad, said yesterday. Assad was in Cairo last week in an effort to secure Azzam's release. He said an Egyptian lawyer had been hired to defend Azzam but did not comment on reports that Israeli lawyers Amnon Zichroni and Uri Slonim had volunteered their services as well.

"We are sure the truth will

emerge in the Egyptian court," Assad said yesterday in a radio interview. "They will find he had no connections with the Mossad. He went to Egypt to support his family. The plant where [Azzam] and his brother were working also provided employment and salaries for numerous Egyptian families."

Israel's charge d'affaires in Cairo, Ya'acov Gil, has meanwhile been in touch with the Egyptian prosecution to get details of the charges against Azzam, a resident of the Galilee village of Maghar who was working as a mechanic at a joint Israeli-Egyptian textile plant.

Azzam disappeared some 12 days ago after being detained by armed men outside his Cairo hotel. His whereabouts were unknown for close to a week. In Cairo, the newspaper *Al-Ghouriye* said that Azzam was the 20th Israeli charged with spying since the peace treaty was signed between Egypt and Israel. Other media reports said that Azzam had denied having a connection to espionage activities but that an Egyptian, whom he had "recruited," admitted the contacts. "We believe in the justice of the Egyptian legal system," Azzam's brother, Sami, said yesterday. "The Egyptian citizen mentioned his name and that was how he got arrested - but he is innocent."



A model of Jerusalem's proposed Begin Archive is displayed yesterday at a press conference by the Menachem Begin Heritage Foundation. From left: Harry Hurvitz, foundation director; Arthur Specter, architect; Mayor Ehud Olmert; Yehiel Kadishai, foundation vice president; Natan Silver, foundation president; Yossi Ahimeir.

Capital to get Begin road, archive

BILL HUTMAN

THE Israel Lands Administration has agreed to provide a scenic tract overlooking Jerusalem's Old City for the construction of an archive and research center in memory of Menachem Begin, it was announced yesterday.

Mayor Ehud Olmert told a press conference that Route 4, the new cross-city highway under construction, would also be named after the former prime minister.

The four-story, 4,000 sq. meter Begin Center is to be located on a hill between the Khan Theater and Mount Zion that the ILA has agreed to turn over to the Menachem Begin Heritage Foundation.

A price has yet to be set for the land, foundation officials said. The \$8 million project is to

include an archive, museum, library containing Begin's writings and books about him, and a 450-seat auditorium, project architect Arthur Specter said.

The foundation has not yet raised all the money necessary to pay for the center, and is hoping that Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu will turn his expressed support for the project

into a firm commitment for state financial backing, foundation officials said.

Turning to other memorials, the mayor said criticism of the city for so far failing to officially memorialize prime minister Yitzhak Rabin was unfair.

He said he is in touch with Leah Rabin, as part of the effort "to find the proper way to memorialize Rabin in Jerusalem."

Court orders J'lem to appoint Reform, Conservative rabbis to religious council

EVELYN GORDON

THE High Court of Justice yesterday ordered the city of Jerusalem to install a Reform and a Conservative rabbi on the city's religious council.

The ruling was issued in response to a petition by the Meretz Party, which had nominated Conservative Rabbi Ehud Baudel and Reform Rabbi Yehana Kalman-Ezrahi as its candidates for the council.

By law, the city council appoints 45% of the local religious council, with the remainder being appointed by the rabbinate and the religious affairs minister.

According to previous High Court decisions, each party on the city council is allowed to choose a percentage of the council's candidates, with the amount determined by the party's strength in the house. Thus Meretz, with four seats on the city council, was in the

ory eligible to appoint two religious council members.

However, the full city council refused to approve Meretz's candidates, leading it to petition the High Court.

The court ruled in 1994 that being a Reform or Conservative Jew cannot disqualify someone from serving on a religious council, and ordered the Jerusalem City Council to reconsider its decision in light of this ruling. However, the council once again rejected Meretz's candidates, without giving its reasons.

This led to another petition and another court order to the council to reconsider, and this time, to give reasons for its decision. The council then rejected the two a third time, but said it

was for reasons not connected to their religious affiliation. Meretz therefore petitioned the court yet again earlier this year.

Justices Eliezer Goldberg, Dalia Dornier, and Mishael Cheshin ruled that whatever the city said, religious affiliation appeared to be the real reason for the council's rejection of Meretz's candidates, and this was unacceptable. They also dismissed the argument by attorney Zvi Terlow, representing the city, that Meretz has no interest in religious affairs and therefore should not be allowed to appoint representatives to the religious council.

Apparently fed up with the city's delaying tactics, however, the court did not send the issue back to the city council. Instead, it ruled that Baudel and Kalman-Ezrahi would be members of the religious council as of today, and imposed court costs of NIS 40,000 on the city.

Rival developer files objections to Har Homa project

BILL HUTMAN

WITH no end in sight to the freeze on development of the controversial Har Homa neighborhood in eastern Jerusalem, one of the project's major opponents yesterday formally filed his objections to the plan with Interior Minister Eli Suissa.

Private developer David Meir sent Suissa an eight-page letter detailing the objections, in accordance with a High Court decision three weeks ago calling on Meir to first petition the ministry, before asking for the court to rule on his objections.

Meir also sent Suissa an expert opinion showing the developer's own plan for private Arab and Jewish initiatives at Har Homa was preferable to the government's plan to build housing only for Jewish families at the site.

Suissa has 30 days to respond to Meir. But even if the minister rejects the petition, there is still a long way to go for final approval, as Meir and other opponents still have an array of avenues to fight the government plan.

The plan to build a new Jewish neighborhood on land expropriated from Jews and Arabs between Kibbutz Ramat Rachel and Bethlehem has already been held

up for years because of both international and local opposition.

The government, meanwhile, has yet to take a clear stand on how to proceed with construction. Sources close to the government said initial infrastructure work on the project, which is apparently allowed pending final approval, is being held up until a decision is made.

The objections presented by Meir, whose company has the rights to some 900 dunams at Har Homa, focused on the developer's allegations that the local and district planning committees did not properly review the state's and his plans for the site, encompassing some 1850 dunams.

Meir also included the expert opinion of engineer Yoseph Doriel that also centered on technical aspects of the two plans, and did not address political considerations that Meir says also are in his favor.

Meir told *The Jerusalem Post* his company would earn as much as \$1 billion if its plan is accepted. He emphasized, however, that the state would also save money, and prevent a severe political backlash, if it allowed for the private, instead of public, development of Har Homa.

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WEATHER

Jerusalem 14-19
Haifa 20-25
Tel Aviv 19-26
Beersheva 19-24
Tiberias 18-25
Ashdod 17-24
Samarit 14-19
Dead Sea 20-27

Forecast: Cloudy. Possible showers.

AROUND THE WORLD

	LOW	HIGH	WIND	COND.	
	F	C			
Amsterdam	01	30	05	41	cloudy
Berlin	04	36	08	43	cloudy
Bombay	24	32	25	60	cloudy
Cairo	14	57	28	82	clear
Chicago	09	48	13	55	cloudy
Copenhagen	08	35	05	41	cloudy
Frankfurt	04	39	08	43	cloudy
Geneva	07	41	10	45	cloudy
Helsinki	05	41	05	43	rain
Hong Kong	21	28	19	66	cloudy
London	11	28	10	50	cloudy
London	08	45	16	61	cloudy
London	06	33	08	48	cloudy
Los Angeles	14	57	19	66	cloudy
Madrid	09	35	07	45	cloudy
Moscow	03	33	07	45	cloudy
New York	05	37	07	45	cloudy
Paris	07	34	07	45	cloudy
Rome	12	54	20	68	cloudy
Stockholm	06	43	08	64	cloudy
Sydney	19	26	08	48	rain
Tel Aviv	16	43	16	64	rain
Tel Aviv	09	23	08	48	cloudy
Vancouver	07	45	12	54	cloudy
Zurich	03	37	07	45	cloudy

Women urged to study hi-tech before IDF service

THE IDF in conjunction with the Manufacturers Association, has launched a program to encourage women to defer their military service and opt for academic degrees in high tech areas, to provide the IDF with the increasingly sophisticated systems.

OC Women's Corps Brig-Gen. Israella Oron said women chosen to take part in the program will be assured of working in their field of study once they are drafted.

High school graduates who opt for the academic path will study for three or four years after which they will be integrated into their IDF professions. Female academics are obligated to sign on for 27 months; except for those who study computers, who must sign on for 39 months.

Arich O'Sullivan

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Policy unclear on non-Orthodox, local conversions okayed abroad

MASORTI movement Rabbi Ehud Baudel said yesterday two adopted children who had been converted by Conservative rabbis in Israel last year were now registered as Jews by the Interior Ministry. Their parents had sent the children's conversion papers, issued by a Conservative rabbinical court in Israel, to the rabbinical court of the Conservative movement's Rabbinical Assembly in New York, which affirmed the conversions were valid.

Although neither the children nor the parents left the country and

oo ceremony was performed abroad, the Interior Ministry examined the New York body's certificate and registered the children as Jewish. However, a different branch of the Interior Ministry refused to accept a similar affirmation regarding a third child.

All three were members of a group of 12 infants converted by Conservative rabbis at Kibbutz Hamatan. Some of the parents have petitioned the High Court of Justice for their children to be formally recognized here as Jews.

Haim Shapiro

A GIFT OF MUSIC FOR HANUKKA

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Advance ticket sales: 02-623-3986, 02-587-0806.

Histadrut, Kitan reach worker compensation agreement

DAVID RUDGE

WORKERS at the Kitan textile plant in Beit She'an yesterday began to clear up the signs of their month-long fight against dismissals after agreement was reached in principle over compensation payments.

Pini Kabalo, head of the Histadrut branch in the development town, said he hoped that the agreement would be signed today.

The workers had originally fought to prevent the closure of the finishing department and the dismissal of over 100 of the 180 employees.

Around 100 of the workers at the Kitan plant are to be dismissed. Kabalo said that the employees had until now been receiving salaries from the Histadrut strike fund, but from today would be entitled to register for unemployment pay.

Meanwhile, the 500 striking workers of the Haifa Chemicals factory returned to the seaside plant yesterday in accordance with last Thursday night's ruling by the Haifa regional labor court.

The court instructed management and the workers to return the plant to normal production levels and resume negotiations over a new collective labor agreement. It also issued a temporary injunction against the sacking of 124 of the workers dismissed by management last month.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Man stabbed in Jerusalem's Rehavia district
A Jerusalem man was stabbed in the back and seriously wounded after midnight Saturday not far from his home in the capital's Rehavia neighborhood. A police spokeswoman said there were no witnesses, and the condition of the man, Daniel Maskovitz, made it difficult for investigators to make any headway in the case. Maskovitz, 19, was stabbed on Rehov Radman at around 1 a. m. Residents who heard his screams called Magen David Adom, and he was taken by ambulance, the knife still in his back, to Hadassah University Hospital at Ein Kerem. Maskovitz lives in the Wolfson Towers, near the site of the attack.
Bill Hutman

Haggai Amir appeals sentence
Haggai Amir appealed to the Supreme Court yesterday against his conviction and 12-year sentence for conspiring to murder prime minister Yitzhak Rabin, conspiring to kill Arabs, and manufacturing weapons illegally. With regard to the first charge, Amir said it was impossible to convict him of conspiring with his brother, Yigal, when the actual assassination was carried out solely by Yigal, without anyone else's knowledge or assistance. While it is true that Haggai was aware of his brother's intent, the appeal continued, he never believed his brother was serious - a mistake made by many others who heard Yigal speak on the subject as well.
Evelyn Gordon

Deri accuses Peretz of accepting bribe
Former interior minister Yitzhak Peretz pushed the government to find land for the Har Shmuel housing association, Shas MK Aryeh Deri yesterday told the Jerusalem District Court, where he is being tried for fraud, bribery, and breach of trust.
Deri, who is charged with accepting a bribe from Moshe Weinberg and Yom Tov Rubio in exchange for trying to help the housing association, said that Peretz had done so after Weinberg promised to find a job for Peretz's daughter.
Itim

Winning cards
In yesterday's daily Chance drawing, the winning cards were the queen of spades, the seven of hearts, the 10 of diamonds and the ace of clubs.